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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVII, No. 21

Section 1

October 29, 1937

TO ASK HIGHER R.R. RATES Leaders of the nation's railroad industry drafted requests for new freight and passenger rate increases yesterday, says the Associated Press. Directors of the Association of American Railroads formulated their recommendations in a closed session for submission to the full membership today. J. A. Farmer, member of the organization's traffic advisory committee, predicted they would ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize a "horizontal increase" in freight charges. (A.P.)

SCIENCE AWARDS A Stockholm wireless to the New York Times says Prof. Albert von Szent-Gyorgyi, Hungarian medical research worker of Szeged University, Hungary, was announced yesterday as the winner of the 1937 Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine valued at about 8,000 pounds. He was chosen "as a reward for his discoveries on the biological process of combustion, especially in relation to vitamins A and C." A press report also says that Dr. Frank J. Tone, president of the Carborundum Company at Niagara Falls has won the 1938 William H. Perkins Medal of the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry for "valuable work in applied chemistry, including the development of abrasives and refractories."

FUR PRICES DECLINE Reflecting both the possibility of a large carry-over of current fur stocks and the price decline in recent months, the first quotations made to trappers for the new catch of domestic furs made their appearance yesterday and show reductions ranging up to 25 percent or more under this time last year, and up to 35 percent or more under the December 1, 1936, levels, when the advance was under way. The prices are regarded as a barometer of the new season levels, with the price trend to be more fully clarified in the auctions following the turn of the year. (Press.)

BRITISH TRADE COMMENT A London wireless to the New York Times says the caution with which the British Government is conducting the trade treaty negotiations with Washington was illustrated anew yesterday when Rupert De La Bere, Conservative member, asked in the House of Commons if Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, in view of the "present favorable conditions," would take steps to establish an Anglo-American "economic partnership". Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying for Mr. Chamberlain, said: "His Majesty's governments are in full sympathy with the aims of the U.S. Government in regard to the reduction of trade barriers."

Glass Wool as Plant Mulch A new step in man's control of weather, this time to help the farmer, by use of glass "wool" to keep plants alive in winter, was announced recently at Cornell University, says an Associated Press report. Made of fibers of glass finer than human hair, the "wool" is laid on the ground as a new form of mulch. The weather-making properties of the glass were discovered by R. C. Allen of the Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture. "It has been possible to carry over winter, by use of this material, many species of plants which could not otherwise be wintered in this region," said Mr. Allen. "This is particularly true of certain rare and difficult alpine plants which ordinarily do not thrive in the usual lowland conditions." The glass wool comes in bales and unrolls over the ground like a carpet. Mr. Allen said it was tested in competition with many other kinds of mulches, such as straw, leaves, pine boughs and excelsior and in every case was superior. It is virtually indestructible, he added. It can be rolled up in summer and used year after year.

Food and Drug Frauds In the Autumn issue of the Yale Review, T. Swann Harding, of the Department, under the title, "White Fricassee of Kidskin Gloves", describes food and drug frauds in Great Britain and the United States. He says in the concluding paragraphs: "In a good social order the basic system underlying the processing of food would be so organized as to make consumer needs paramount, and to provide the public as a whole, as quickly and as efficiently as possible, with the practical application of scientific discovery. As things are, the public pays an enormous tax on food processing by private agencies as well as what is essentially a sales tax to finance false and misleading advertising. The same sum of money would go far toward raising the nutritive level of the American diet as a whole. It would enable most of us to have not only adequate but optimum diets. 'Subsistence rations' would go into the discard. Science knows how to make this possible. It is a mere technical and engineering problem of putting scientific knowledge to work. This, it is true, is not an easy job, and no facile, arm-chair plan will perform it. But it is something to think about, and to think about very seriously as well."

Factory-Store- Farm Co-op "At Hightstown, N.J., two hours by bus from New York, a little group of Jewish coat and suit workers has embarked on a unique adventure in cooperation," says Business Week (October 23). "They occupy Jersey Homesteads, one of the Federal Resettlement Administration's projects. Transplanted from metropolitan congestion to serene farm country these worker-capitalists are operating the first balanced triple cooperative. It includes a clothing plant, cooperative farm, cooperative store, in a cooperative community...Most significant was the development of farm cooperative stores as an outlet for its coats after the retail garment industry had refused further orders. The pilot has been Benjamin Brown, whose quiet persuasive voice has been heard for 35 years in farm cooperative organizations...There are some 25 workers in the agricultural cooperative. This is a scientific operation under professional farmers. It includes the 650-acre truck farm, the dairy and a poultry plant..."

Demountable Containers      Leptune Fogelberg, Farm Credit Administration, writing in News For Farmer Cooperatives (October) on "Rail or Motortruck?" says that "several experiments are being carried on to determine the feasibility of using demountable containers which can be transferred from motortrucks to railroad cars. Such containers can be automatically operated and thermostatically controlled with little, if any, fluctuation in temperature. Use of these containers is expected to cut down the number of times a commodity must be handled and to reduce congestion at terminal markets."

Ga. Forestry Education      More than 8,000 students in 275 rural high schools will this year participate in forestry projects supervised by the state forestry department, it was announced recently by C. A. Whittle, educational director for the department. Georgia was the first state to inaugurate forestry projects in rural high schools and the enrollments have grown steadily since started in 1929, Mr. Whittle said. The projects call for a 10-acre timber tract at each school, where practical demonstrations will be carried out.

Farm Sales Increase      For more than a year the federal land banks have been selling more farms than they have been acquiring, says Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner, who was meeting recently with the presidents of the twelve land banks. "Ordinarily sales increase during the last four months of the year and reports received from the land bank presidents indicate that except for a few areas sales may be expected to be good for the balance of 1937. "Activity in the farm real estate business can be gauged," said Goss, "by the fact that of the \$5,465,000 applied for in loans in September \$4,685,-000 was to be used in the purchase of farms. For the first nine months of this year such applications amounted to over \$32,000,000." (FCA, 9-9.)

U.S.D.A. Potato Breeding Work      "The principal seat of the efforts of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to produce an Irish Cobbler potato variety that is smooth and won't scab, Green Mountains and Triumphs that don't have mosaics, a late variety as good to eat as Green Mountains and Russet Burbanks and as hardy and smooth as the Rural, late kinds that won't blight, and early sorts that are productive, good to eat and smooth, is the branch agricultural experiment station at Presque Isle, of the University of Maine," says C. L. Fitch, Secretary Iowa Vegetable Growers Association, in Market Growers Journal (October 15). "Here Doctors Stevenson, Clark and Schultz have secured the use of land and equipment owned by the state and here the Federal Government has supplemented such equipment by erecting a laboratory, a regulation Aroostook bank storage house and a greenhouse... The job is a vast one. It is not likely in all future time to cost as much total as 1 percent of 1 year's crop, and it will be worth millions every year for all the years to come. The Chippewa, Katahdin and Warba, already in the 100 carload class, are promises of still better things to come. We of the Corn Belt want more than anything else a potato as white, as mealy, as good to eat and as productive as the Cobbler, that is reliably smooth and that won't scab. If it doesn't spindle, all the better!"

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 28--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-18.75; cows good 6.00-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.25-14.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.05-9.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.85; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.25-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 114 3/8-118 3/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 113 3/8-117 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 88 $\frac{1}{4}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 H. Amber Durum Duluth, 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ -105 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 71 7/8-73 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 57-58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 60; No. 3, Chi. 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ -60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 5/8-29 1/8; K.C. 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ -32; Chi. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 32; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 80-83; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 75-79; No. 2, Minneap. 54-55; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 197 $\frac{1}{2}$ -211 $\frac{1}{2}$ ,

Maine sacked Green Mountains \$1.05-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Presque. Michigan Russet Rurals \$1.20-\$1.25 in Cincinnati; 88¢-90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.35 per 50 pound sack in the East; 90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Yellows \$1.10-\$1.25 in city markets; \$1.00-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.00-\$2.00 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in eastern cities; \$13.50-\$14. bulk per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-\$1; McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point from previous close to 8.11 cents. On the same day last year the price was 11.95 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 8.13 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 8.19 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 35 cents; 90 Score, 34 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 cents; Standards, 26-27 cents; Firsts, 23 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein

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Vol. LXVII, No. 22

Section 1

November 1, 1937

ARGENTINE  
WHEAT BAN

"The Argentine Government last night issued a decree prohibiting the exportation of wheat and flour until further notice," reports John W. White in a Buenos Aires cable to the New York Times. "At the same time Brig. Gen. Basilio B. Pertine, Minister of War, ordered all the army's baking equipment concentrated in Buenos Aires and instructions were issued to the national penitentiary to be prepared to work its bakery at full capacity to supply bread to the public. With these drastic measures the government declared war on the bakers' union that recently has been increasing the price of bread and decreasing the size of the loaves until bread is almost a luxury for the poorer people..."

TRUCKING RATE  
INVESTIGATION

The Interstate Commerce Commission instituted Friday an investigation of the lawfulness of trucking rates in the Middle Atlantic States. Pending motor carrier rate cases in this area were consolidated by the commission's order and all motor carriers in the district that are subject to the motor carrier act were made parties to the proceeding. The investigation has grown out of a controversy between the Middle Atlantic States Motor Carrier Conference, Inc., and Freight Forwarders, Inc., over a higher scale of rates recently proposed by the conference. (Press.)

HOOF-AND-MOUTH  
EXPERIMENTS

An Amsterdam wireless to the New York Times says an important step toward further knowledge of ultramicroscopic life has been made by a Netherlands chemist, Dr. L. W. Janssen, who has succeeded in identifying the chemical compound held responsible for hoof-and-mouth disease. He said it was a phosphoric protein. Dr. Janssen followed the lines indicated by the research of Dr. Wendell M. Stanley of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research at Princeton.

U.S. CORN IN  
DEMAND

The best foreign demand for American corn in several years developed last week, and the trade estimated that 3,000,000 bushels or more had been sold, the first important business since 1932, when clearances in the calendar year aggregated 7,880,000 bushels, according to a Chicago report to the New York Times. The trade is inclined to look for this figure to be exceeded this season because of a shortage of corn in Argentina and an aggressive demand in Europe, where Germany, in particular, is importing corn to feed livestock.

"Cotton Road" Highways "Some 578 miles of 'cotton roads' have been constructed throughout the United States within the past year," says S. R. Winters in the New York Times (October 27). "Twenty-four states, cooperating with the Bureau of Public Roads, have been supplied with special cotton fabrics for use in experimental construction of rural highways. Results of these experiments will be reported to the bureau for the purpose of determining the effectiveness of cotton membrane in preventing cracking, raveling and failures in bituminous-surfaced pavements... Preliminary reports show that roads primed with asphaltic oil, covered with loosely woven cotton fabric and crushed mineral aggregate, remain in better condition than those not receiving such treatment, thus lowering cost of maintenance. Cotton roads, possessing more elasticity than roads of ordinary construction, suffer less from temperature changes and raveling edges. Failure caused by moisture are reduced to a minimum by the absorbent qualities of the cotton..."

## Control of Yolk Color

The scientific chicken breeder and egg farmer can now supply eggs whose yolks are colored to suit the customer's fancy, if he follows the advice of Prof. H. E. Botsford of the New York College of Agriculture at Cornell. Control of the hen's diet to let her eat more or less of a certain dye, xanthophyll, found in a number of plants and grains, is the method Professor Botsford recommends. Customers generally prefer eggs of a medium yellow yolk, he reports. Extremely deep orange and very pale yolks are not desired by the average restaurant eater who orders his ham and eggs each morning. Xanthophyll is found in green cabbage leaves, yellow corn, alfalfa, clover, grass, oats, rye and rape, greens which are essential to the growing chick who should be fed them. When the chick becomes a hen and settles down to the business, these foods which are rich in the dye should be cut out, he asserts. (Science Service.)

## Smithsonian Report

A challenge to the traditional concepts of evolution and heredity is presented in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution, says an Associated Press report. Professor W. P. Pycraft, British zoologist, holds that the body molds itself by diverting food, and hence growth, to those organs most stimulated in its ordinary activities. This theory, the institution said, represents "an alternative for the whole Mendelian hypothesis of heredity and advances the idea of evolution through use of organs as a supplement to the Darwinian scheme of evolution through natural selection and the Lamarckian concept of evolution through environment." Professor Pycraft contends, the report continued, that neither the Darwinian nor Lamarckian theories are sufficient to explain the enormous diversity of animal forms. "Almost universally accepted by present-day zoologists is the concept that the individual is made up of two distinct kinds of protoplasm," the Smithsonian said. "First is germ plasm... The second is somato plasm... Professor Pycraft questions where the line is to be drawn between the two kinds of protoplasm. He uses the amoeba to bolster his argument. The scientists concludes that the germ plasm is derived from the somato plasm and that is is specialized for the purpose of transmitting characters to descendants. (A.P.)

Yearbook  
Review

The Market Growers Journal (October 15) says: "The Yearbook of the Department of Agriculture (1937) presents for the first time a complete historical survey of all the vegetable and small fruit crops produced by commercial growers, from the viewpoint of breeding and genetics... The present volume deals almost entirely with vegetables, fruits, flowers and field crops. Forest trees, dogs, goats, turkeys, bees, furbearing animals receive attention, it is true, but the book will long be known for its vegetable and fruit report... Crop by crop the story is well told by specialists who know their subjects, many of whom are familiar as household words to our readers. One feels after inspection of such 'family trees' as that of mildew resistant 45 cantaloupe, which pulled Californians out of a bad hole, that if the origin of a fruit or vegetable is not given here, it must indeed be unknown. This yearbook ought to be in the library of every commercial grower or student expecting to be a commercial grower in the United States, but it will probably be as hard to obtain as other books of the past. This for the reason that long custom has allotted most of the supply each year to Senators and Representatives as the best method of quick distribution... This volume, however, is for sale (\$2) by the Superintendent of Documents, and being of such importance to the whole vegetable industry doubtless a sufficient supply has been published...,"

Apple Export  
Estimate

Agriculture and Commerce Department officials have predicted a substantial increase in American apple exports this year as a result of bumper crops in the United States and generally lower production of the fruit abroad, says an Associated Press report. A. C. Edwards, associate economist of the Department of Agriculture, said reports to the department indicate smaller crops in England, France and other European countries with the exception of the Netherlands. He predicted that 1937 exports might total 15,000,000 bushels if favorable factors continue in foreign markets. "The trade agreements," he said, "have helped promote trade abroad, not necessarily by lowering duties but by stopping the tendency to raise tariff barriers." Commerce foodstuffs division disclosed that the United Kingdom, France, Germany and the Netherlands are America's best apple customers abroad.

Md. Soil  
Conservation

An enabling act, whereby a state soil conservation committee and farmers may take group action for control and prevention of soil erosion, which was passed at the last regular session of the Maryland legislature, has been signed by Governor Nice. This act had the endorsement of the Farm Bureau and State Grange and provides for the establishment of local districts and authorizes acceptance of federal funds to be administered by supervisors that are elected or appointed locally in furthering the work in such districts. The state soil conservation committee provided in the act consists of the president of the State Board of Agriculture, the directors of the Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service, the Maryland State Forester and the principal state administrative officer for this state of the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. (Science, October 29.)

## Section 3

## Market Quotations

Livestock at Chicago (closing quotations): slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-18.75; cows good 6.00-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.25-14.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.10-9.45; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.05-9.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.40; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.00; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.25-9.85.

Grain: No. 1 d.no.spr. wheat\* Minneap  $111\frac{1}{4}$ - $114\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 d.no.spr.\* Minneap  $110\frac{1}{4}$ - $113\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 am.dur.\* Minneap 87 5/8-91 5/8; No. 1 hard amber durum, Duluth 93 5/5-112 5/8; No. 2 hard winter\* K.C. 99 3/4- $103\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -105; No. 2 s.r.wr. St. Louis  $100\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 w.wh. Portland  $96\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye Minneap 71 3/4-73 3/4; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 57-59; St. Louis 61; No. 3 Chi. 57-59 3/4; St. Louis 56-57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 white oats Minneap 28 3/4- $29\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 31- $33\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 31- $31\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 32 3/4; No. 2 malting barley Minneap 82-84; No. 3 Minneap 77-81; No. 2 Minneap 54-55; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap 199-213.

Maine sacked Green Mt. potatoes \$1.05-\$1.35 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; 64-70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1 carlot sales in Chi. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.30-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chi; 65-70¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.30 per 50 lb. sack in East; 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Mich. stock \$1.10-\$1.30 in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Mich. pts. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in East; sacked \$15-15 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Va. and Md. Jersey type sweet-potatoes \$1-2 per stave bbl in terminal markets; 90¢ f.o.b. East Shore pts. N.Y. 2 1/2 in. Min. Rhode Island Greening apples 75-90¢; Wealthys 75-85¢ and McIntosh \$1.25-1.50 per bu. basket in New York City; McIntosh \$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price middling 7/8 in. cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged from the previous close at 8.11 cents. On the same day last year the price was 11.90 cents. December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange declined 1 pt. to 8.12 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 pts. to 8.21 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 acore, 36 cents; 91 score,  $35\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 score,  $34\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh Am. cheese at New York were: flats,  $20\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; s. daisies,  $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y. Americas  $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Uerner Barry Co. quotes): specials  $27\frac{1}{2}$ -32 cents; standards 26-27 cents; firsts  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BEA)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXVII, No. 23

Section 1

November 2, 1937

**CORN LOANS FOR FARMERS** Loans to farmers to enable them to hold their corn, which Treasury experts have been trying to finance "within the budget", will be provided by the Commodity Credit Corporation with funds to be supplied by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, President Roosevelt announced in a telegram to Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the RFC. The telegram, made public yesterday, was the first official explanation of how the \$85,000,000 loans were to be financed. A high government official said the plan would not jeopardize the President's budget-balancing program.

**BAE INCOME REPORT** Industrial production, the national income and the farm income probably will be lower in 1938 than during the <sup>present</sup> year, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported yesterday. In an analysis of present conditions and trends with regard to their effect on the demand from farm products next year, the bureau predicted that the current business recession may run well in 1938, although at the same time it pointed out that "relatively short recessions" usually characterized a general upswing in business. (Baltimore Sun.)

**ELM DISEASE DECREASED** The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine reported yesterday that the number of trees affected by Dutch elm disease had decreased 25 percent since last year. Lee A. Strong, bureau chief, attributed much of the gain to assistance from Works Progress Administration labor. "Without this help we could not have accomplished what we did this summer," he said. The area in which the disease is prevalent extends fifty miles radially from New York City into New York State, Connecticut and New Jersey. (A.P.)

**SOIL EROSION CAMPAIGN** Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees now are harvesting 1,500,000 pounds of tree and shrub seed and 700,000 pounds of native grass seed to carry on next season's fight against soil erosion. H. H. Bennett, soil conservation chief, said recently collections were made by most of the 374 CCC camps assigned to the service, under the direction of soil conservation technicians. Most of the seed gathered will be used to establish erosion control plantings in areas where the vegetation is needed to hold soil, Mr. Bennett said. (A.P.)

Medical  
Patents

The leading article in *Science* (October 29) is "Should Medical Inventions Be Patented?" by Arthur G. Connolly. He says in conclusion: "It is submitted that a doctor who discovers a valuable medical product and fails to protect it by a patent is deliberately refusing an opportunity of controlling the production and sale of his product in such manner that it would be of maximum benefit to the public. Furthermore, he has left his invention in the position where another might patent it and use the patent to the detriment of the public. Every valuable medical invention should be protected by a patent, and this patent should be licensed only to reputable manufacturers who agree to abide by rigid restrictions as to the quality and maximum sales prices of the patented product which they produce. In fact, it would probably be helpful if the medical profession would have a central committee which would protect by patents inventions of the profession, and which would develop these patents in such manner that the public received the greatest benefits therefrom. If the doctor feels that the development of his patent involves too much trouble he should at least obtain the patent and dedicate it to the public, thereby preventing anyone else from patenting his invention and using the patent to the detriment of the public."

## Indiana No-

Establishment of no-passing zones at points on Indiana highways where curves or grades limit sight distances ahead to less than 750 feet is made a duty of the State Highway Commission by recent legislation. While many roads are marked the commission has issued instructions which will make the markings uniform: a yellow line is used applied parallel to the black centerline on hills and curves. A 24-inch yellow circle will warn motorists that they are entering a no-passing zone and they are to remain to the right of the line as long as it persists. On 3-lane highways the yellow circle and line will guide the driver into the outside lane until there is again sufficient sight distance ahead to permit passing. (Engineering News-Record, October 28.)

Consumer  
Standards

Industrial Standardization (October) contains an article, "The Trade Association Helps Its Members to Help the Consumer". An editorial note says: "This is a survey of what is being done by trade associations in the way of standards for consumer goods. No effort has been made, however, to evaluate any of the standards so developed. This article refers only to consumer goods. Many associations in the producer goods field have carried on effective standardization programs for a number of years."

## Seventy-Five

The Fertilizer Review (September-October) contains Years of USDA "Making Agricultural History--Seventy-Five years of the U.S. Department of Agriculture" by Charles J. Brand. One paragraph says: "The late Sir Horace Plunkett, Ireland's great authority on agriculture, who through his annual visits became thoroughly familiar with the Department, once described it as 'the most widely useful Department in the world.' The whole nation realizes today that this mature, service-rendering, governmental agency, now 75 years of age, is absolutely indispensable to its welfare."

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: unassembled, associate meteorologist, \$3,200; assistant meteorologist, \$2,600, Weather Bureau; optional branches (1. radiometeography, 2. air mass analysis, 3. general and synoptic meteorology, 4. physical and dynamical meteorology, 5. statistical meteorology, 6. any other well defined specialized branch of modern meteorology). Applications must be on file not later than: (a) November 29, if received from states other than those in b; (b) December 2, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Encyclopedia of Science In a letter to Science (October 29) the Encyclopedia of Science Committee of Organization says: "Recent years have witnessed a striking growth of interest in the scientific enterprise as a whole and especially in the unity of science...The unity of science has found expression in the International Congresses for the Unity of Science...Three such congresses have been held, and preparations are now being made for a congress to be held at Harvard University from September 5 to 10, 1939. Among its sponsors are the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Association for Symbolic Logic and the American Philosophical Association. The theme will be 'Logic of Science'...As a means of launching the project of an 'International Encyclopedia of Unified Science', there is to be published by the University of Chicago Press a series of short monographs or pamphlets, 20 in number, which will serve as introductions to all the main fields which are to be represented in the encyclopedia..."

Southern Conservation Secretary Wallace is guest editor of the November issue of the Southern Conservationist. The editorial says in part: "If the South is to have a prosperous future, ruthless exploitation must be checked. Farm lands and forests must be rebuilt; both must be cropped rather than exploited. If this is done, the South should avoid in the future such social and economic tragedies as have been widespread in forest regions generally. Forests should then be among her soundest physical bases for prosperity. We have need, in the public welfare, for better forest practices. The Forest Service has established them on federally owned National Forests, and most state forests are now managed with reference to sustained yield timber production as well as for recreation. But the best four-fifths of our commercial forest land is in private ownership. For 1925-1929, forest drain exceeded forest growth by about two to one in all sizes, about five to one in saw timber sizes. And despite state and federal cooperation, exploitation still continues on private lands generally."

Cold Storage Lockers The Nation's Agriculture (November) contains "Cold Storage Lockers for Farmers" by Richard Crabb. One paragraph says: "In communities where cold storage locker plants have been in operation the longest, perhaps three or more years, marked changes have been observed in the consumption of meat among patron farmers. First, the quantity of meat eaten is likely to be increased. The proportion of beef eaten is greater, doubtless because of the better flavor of this particular kind of meat when it is properly aged in storage."

Section 3  
Market Quotations

Nov. 1. -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-19.00; cows good 6.00-7.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.50-14.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers, 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.00 Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.65-9.50; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.15-9.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.35-10.40; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap.  $100\frac{1}{4}$ - $114\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap.  $109\frac{1}{4}$ - $113\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 86 5/8-90 5/8; No. 1 Am. Durum Duluth, 92 5/8-111 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $99\frac{1}{2}$ -103; Chi. 102 3/4-105 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 100; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70 1/8-73 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $55\frac{1}{2}$ - $57\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $53\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 Chi.  $53\frac{1}{2}$ - $55\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $28\frac{3}{4}$ - $29\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ -33; Chi.  $32\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $32\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 82-84; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 77-82; No. 2, Minneap. 55-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 198-212.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 62¢-65¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.02 $\frac{1}{2}$  carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.30-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions 90¢-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in the East. Michigan Yellows 75¢-\$1.30 in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$2 per stave barrels in terminal markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$22 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$13-\$15 sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples 90¢-\$1.10; McIntosh \$1-\$1.50 and Baldwins 75¢ per bushel basket in New York city.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 15 points from the previous close to 7.88 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.91 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 7.88 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 7.95 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 cents; 91 Score,  $35\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $34\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $20\frac{3}{4}$ -21 cents; S.Daisies,  $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y. Americas,  $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $28\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 26-28 cents; Firsts,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 24

Section 1

November 3, 1937

**CROP CONTROL** Majority farm opposition to compulsory crop control  
**OPPOSED** was registered at western farm hearings of the Senate Agriculture Committee, members of the group disclosed last night. But the committee estimated that more than 85 percent of farm witnesses in eight states favored enactment of an ever-normal granary program. "A majority of the witnesses appearing before our committee do not favor compulsory control of production," said a joint statement by Senators James P. Pope of Idaho and George McGill of Kansas. "However, they do not believe the contract system, which was used under the agricultural adjustment program, to be in any sense compulsory." (Washington Post.)

**CORN TAX** For the first time since the Supreme Court invalidated the Bankhead act with its penalty taxes on cotton  
**RECOMMENDED** marketed in excess of prescribed quotas, a representative of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration recommended before the House Agriculture Committee yesterday similar legislation for the corn crop. The witness was Claude R. Wickard, chief of the AAA North Central Division. He proposed a penalty tax of 25 cents a bushel on corn producers selling their grain in excess of their allotted share of a national quota to be fixed in general farm legislation. The penalty would apply only in the corn-hog region. (New York Times.)

**"EVER-NORMAL GRANARY"** Urging the storage of crop surpluses in an "ever-normal granary" as a prime move in the stabilization of agriculture in general, Secretary Wallace last night applied this principle to dairying and outlined other practices which he said would benefit the milk producers. Speaking at the banquet of the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation in Baltimore, he said the granary plan would "smooth out some of the fluctuations" in feeds that have been a "bane" to dairymen. "If supplies can be stabilized," he argued, "then all kinds of livestock production--dairy, poultry, pork, beef and other meats--can be kept on a more stable basis." (Baltimore Sun.)

**U.S.-CANADIAN FREIGHT RATES** An Ottawa report by the Associated Press says the Board of Railway Commissioners published yesterday an order that through freight rates between the United States and Canada may be increased to conform with increases recently authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to United States carriers.

**Quick Freezing in Latex Bag** "A simple method of quick freezing and improved thawing of beef has been perfected in France that would seem to have some possibilities for poultry," says the U.S. Egg and Poultry Magazine (November). "The quarter of beef is placed in a specially designed expanded latex bag so thin that one large enough for a quarter of beef costs about five cents. The air is exhausted from the bag which adheres close to the beef, and calcium brine, at temperatures much lower than can be obtained with common salt brine, is applied in a rich spray. Freezing is accomplished in about five-twelfths the time required by other direct applications of the refrigerant. The process appears to hold definite advantages; such as economy of time, saving of floor space (about 60 percent) in freezing rooms; during the thawing the meat remains in the rubber bag, thus preserving the bloom because all condensation is on the outside of the bag. The meat is protected also against dust and microorganisms in the air while in storage."

**Professional Farm Managers** "Nobody knows how many farms or how many acres of American farm land are supervised by professional farm managers who serve more than one client," says Business Week (October 30). "Estimate it between 5,000 and 10,000 farms and between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 acres, and you will probably be right... Even leading exponents disagree in their views of just what a farm manager should do and how his services should be obtainable, just as they disagree on who founded farm management and when. Small town lawyers, bankers and real estate men have since time immemorial managed local farms for absentee owners, their job consisting chiefly of collecting the rent if possible... The two best known American firms, headed by leading exponents of differing schools of thought, are the Farmers National of Omaha with around 250,000 acres managed for 362 clients, and the Doane Agricultural Service of St. Louis, with about 400,000 acres and 300 clients, a few of the farms so big that resident Doane managers run them... One large firm of managers of New York specializes in helping wealthy owners reduce deficits of their country estates, with special emphasis on budgeting and accounting which allocates losses. But the bulk of total national volume is in operating absentee-owned dirt farms for profit. Stronghold of professional farm managers is the Middle West, where big, rich farms can justify an expert's efforts and fees... When a full-time professional farm manager takes over a property, his sole but adequate leverage on the current tenant is that thereafter the manager makes all leases. Some organizations staff their service with agricultural college graduates, some insist on practical farmers, others have special requirements..."

**Freight Tonnage Diversion** That about one-fifth of the potential freight tonnage in the United States has been diverted from the nation's railroads to competing forms of transportation since 1923-1925, is the indicated conclusion drawn in a comprehensive analysis made public by the Interstate Commerce Commission's Bureau of Statistics. At the same time the ICC instituted an investigation of highway rates in virtually all of the Atlantic States area. (Wall Street Journal, November 1.)

U.S.D.A.  
Films

Mark Van Doren, in the department "Films" in the Nation (October 30) says: "Few citizens of the United States can be ignorant of the fact that their present government is interested in the soil the continent is losing. Lectures, pamphlets and newspaper stories, clearly inspired from Washington, have dinned even into metropolitan ears the news that a desert is piling up where grass once grew and that tons of top soil slide daily into the Gulf of Mexico. But the cream of this literature, or rather its poetry, is to be found in two films written and directed by Pare Lorentz for the Farm Security Administration. The first of these films, 'The Plow That Broke the Plains,' had something of a struggle year before last against the widely circulated notion that it was propaganda...It was and is an extraordinarily successful work of cinematic art. And its successor, 'The River', is even more so. The spectator is attacked on three sides simultaneously. He sees pictures, he hears music (by Virgil Thompson) and a certain incantation of words moves on his mind...The three of them accomplish an enormous result in 30 minutes; they recite the physical history of the Mississippi Valley, they analyze its economic geography, they expose in full the tragedy of its waste, they announce a program whereby its wealth can be restored, and they do all this in a rhythm which is irresistible, exciting and--however sophisticated its source--transparent..."

Treated  
Cotton Seed

"Cotton farmers of North Carolina who treated their planting seed last spring are now reaping a pleasing benefit from the practice in the form of increased yields of lint and seed," says Luther Shaw in Raleigh News & Observer (October 25). "With the assistance of county agents approximately 100 farms where treated and untreated seed were planted in the same fields for comparison were visited this fall. Almost unbelievable differences in yield resulting directly from seed treatment were found on many of these farms. Take the case of C. E. Bell of Nash County. The estimated yield from his treated seed was 1,722 pounds of seed cotton per acre and from his untreated seed, 1,146 pounds per acre--an increase of 576 pounds per acre resulting from the simple practice of seed treatment. C. D. Branch of Columbus County had a yield of 2,031 pounds of seed cotton per acre--a difference of 885 pounds of seed cotton per acre in favor of seed treatment..."

Naval Stores  
Program

Secretary Wallace has signed a termination order, effective November 3, for the marketing agreement and license for gum turpentine and gum resin processors, established early in 1934, says an Associated Press report. Agricultural Adjustment Administration representatives said the naval stores benefit program under the present soil conservation act now provides many of the aims of the original license. The license sought to improve prices and conservation practices in the southern pine belt extending roughly from Virginia to Texas, with the bulk of production in southern Georgia and northern Florida.

Section 3  
Market Quotations

(November 2) Livestock at Chi (closing quotations): slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 10.00-19.00; cows good 6.25-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.75-14.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-10.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.30-9.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.65; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.35-9.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice, 90 lbs down 9.50-10.40; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1. d.no.spr. wheat\* Minncap 107 1/8-110 1/8; No. 2 d.no. spr\* Minncap 108 1/8-109 1/8; No. 2 am.dur.\* Minncap 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 hard amber dur. Duluth 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 hard winter\* KC 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100 3/4; Chi. 100 3/4-103 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 s.r.wr. St. Louis 98; No. 1 w.wh. Portland 85; No. 2 rye Minneap. 68 $\frac{3}{4}$ -71 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn KC 55 3/4-58 3/4; St. Louis 58; No. 3 Chi. 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ -58 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats Minneap 28 3/4-29 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ -33 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; KC 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 32; No. 2 malting barley Minneap 82-84; No. 3 good malting Minneap 77-81; No. 2 Minneap 56-57; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap 196-208.

Me. sacked Green Mt. potatoes \$1.05-1.30 per 100 lbs in eastern markets; 64-70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wis. sacked Round Whites \$1-1.05 carlot sales in Chi. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-1.40 carlot sales in Chi; 65-70¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York yellow onions 90¢-\$1.25 per 50 lb sack in the East; \$1.08-1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Mich. stock \$1-1.15 in consuming centers. East Shore Md. and Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.60-2 per stabe bbl in terminal markets; 75-85 f.o.b. East Shore pts. Tenn. Nancy Halls 75-85¢ per bu. hamper in the Middle West. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$16-18 bulk per ton in the East; few \$12 f.o.b. Rochester. Va. Stayman apples #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. min, 90¢-\$1 per bu. basket in the East. Mich. Rhode Island Greenings 85¢-\$1; McIntosh 90¢-\$1.15 and Delicious 90¢-\$1.10 in Chi; McIntosh \$1.15 f.o.b. West Mich. pts.

The average price for middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in <sup>of the 10</sup> designated markets (Norfolk closed) declined 12 pts. from the previous close of 10 markets to 7.76 cents per lb. On the same date last year the price was 11.91 cents. December future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 10 pts. to 7.85 cents. Holiday in New York.

No butter and egg quotations (holiday).

(Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXVII, No. 25

Section 1

November 4, 1937

**COTTON CROP  
AND PRICES**

A marked reduction in prices received for the current crop of cotton and an indicated record world supply of 50,800,000 bales may result in some reduction in foreign acreage and production of cotton in the 1938-39 season, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported yesterday. In its annual cotton outlook report the bureau said the indicated world supply of all cotton for the 1937-38 season of 50,800,000 bales was 15 percent larger than the record supply of the preceding season and 31 percent over that for the five years 1928-29 to 1932-33. (Press.)

**BRAZILIAN**

**COFFEE PRICES** A Rio de Janeiro dispatch to the Washington Post says Brazil's 7-year effort to control coffee prices collapsed yesterday, and the nation prepared to pour into world markets a three-billion-pound crop. Thus came to an end an experiment in which for seven years Brazil has purchased from the farmer, then destroyed about 40 percent of its annual crop. The aim of Brazil's ambitious program has been to balance world supply with demand. Linked with Brazil in the control plan was Columbia. Acting to prevent damaging speculation, the Brazilian Finance Ministry ordered exchanges at Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Victoria closed while the government works out a new coffee program.

**CORN LOANS  
ANNOUNCED**

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace yesterday announced the Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans, ranging from 44 to 50 cents a bushel on corn, from a commitment of \$75,000,000 made to the CCC by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Wallace also revealed terms upon which the loans will be made, the principal feature of which was a sliding scale of loans based on moisture content of the corn sealed in farmers' cribs, as gauged by representative samples. Loans will be made only to farmers participating in the 1937 soil conservation program. (Washington Post.)

**WHEAT, COTTON**

**TAXES PROPOSED** Processing taxes totaling \$200,000,000 annually will be levied on wheat and cotton if a proposal discussed by the House Agriculture Committee yesterday becomes law, says an Associated Press report. The committee, preparing farm legislation for the special session, tentatively agreed that taxes should be laid on the commodities.

Dry Ice Keeps Corn      Dry ice in carloads of corn is the newest idea. The credit for this innovation goes to an Iowa shipper who placed 500 pounds of the refrigerant on a shelf on one end of the car and a like amount at the other end. The corn arrived at Kansas City two days later cool and sweet with 21.6 percent moisture. After inspection and before arrival at the elevator the contents began heating. Two other cars shipped at the same time without dry ice were heating before inspection. Evidently this method of keeping high moisture corn from heating in transit is worthy of further study. (Grain & Feed Journals, October 27.)

"Autobahn" Road System      Country Life (London, October 23) in an item on the German autobahn system, says: "...The German roads are designed to avoid all towns and villages, confined to motor traffic, provided with bridges to take all cross roads and planned in harmony with the landscape through which they pass...Statistics quoted by Lord Wolmer in The Times show that the cost of building new roads is very considerably less than that of widening existing roads. Such an authority as Prof. R. G. Clements estimates that a mile of new road would cost only 40,000 pounds, as against 60,000 for widening a mile of existing road...The widening of existing roads cannot alone solve our traffic problems. It must be supplemented by a new road system, planned as a grid and put into operation stage by stage."

Turkish Trade Pact      Formal notice has been given by the State Department that the United States contemplates negotiating a reciprocal trade agreement with Turkey, and interested persons are invited to submit suggestions as to the products that should be considered. United States trade with Turkey amounted to \$14,639,000 in 1936 as compared with \$17,976,000 in 1929. Of this trade, exports to Turkey accounted for \$6,153,000 in 1936 and \$5,810,000 in 1929. United States imports from Turkey amounted to \$8,486,000 in 1936 and \$12,166,000 in 1929.

Michigan Stains Milk      Following the example set by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in staining unadapted seed importations, the Michigan State Department of Agriculture began staining dirty lots of milk and cream in creameries recently after applying the sediment test. Before the condemned dairy products were returned to the farms where produced, the inspectors placed an orange ice cream coloring material in the cans to prevent resale of the condemned milk and cream. The coloring did not injure the milk or cream for use on the farms but did prevent the products' reappearance on the market. (Press.)

Meat Prices Declined      The Institute of American Meat Packers said recently that a survey showed wholesale prices of most grades and classes of beef, veal and fresh pork dropped from 7 to 30 percent in October. Prices on livestock declined from 2 to 20 percent, depending on grade and weight, in the same period, the institute said. The only livestock prices that did not decline materially in the month were those of the highly finished grades of heavy steers, which continued to be marketed in very small numbers. (A.P.)

**Elixir of Sulfanilamide** The Journal of the American Medical Association (October 30) in an editorial commenting on deaths following elixir of sulfanilamide, says in part: "The investigative work under the auspices of the A.M.A. Chemical Laboratory will appear in the journal next week. It appears that the use in this 'elixir' of diethylene glycol--an unstandardized, non-official product, not recommended or recognized for internal use--was responsible for the deaths... While it seems unbelievable that any manufacturer would circulate and promote the use of preparations for internal use without adequate preliminary tests of toxicity on animals and man, this incident shows that it can be done. The Food and Drug Administration of the Department of Agriculture has rendered conspicuous service in the present circumstances, even though our present laws are so woefully inefficient as to hamper its authority. It has traced practically every shipment and given warning of the potential hazard. The catastrophe that has occurred may well stimulate Congress to the development of comprehensive and effective legislation."

**Temperature of Storage Lockers** "Comments of both speakers and members of the audience at the Iowa Refrigerated Lockers Conference indicate the need for research in frozen fruits and vegetables pertaining to cold storage locker plants. The information needed hinges chiefly around refrigeration. Although the present standard practice appears to be -10 degrees F. for the freezing room, 10 degrees F. for the locker storage and around 32 to 34 degrees F. for the chilling room, this practice is not adhered to by a large number of locker plants, and it has not been established scientifically that these are the best temperatures... It is known that peas require a lower temperature than other vegetables, and it is known that a standard temperature and time of freezing cannot be set up as the best practice for all fruits and vegetables. More concrete information also is needed on the time of storage for the various products entering these plants..."

**Fewer Fertilizer Grades** An editorial in Better Crops With Plant Food (October), commenting on reduction in the number of fertilizer grades, says: "...It is encouraging to see the efforts being made to rationalize the situation. Representatives of the experiment stations of five mid-Atlantic states, at a meeting under the auspices of the National Fertilizer Association, agreed on 26 grades that would satisfy practically all requirements. Not all grades are needed in any one state. Four grades are common to all five states and ten common to three or more of the states. Previously, no one grade was recommended in all the states. Twelve grades previously recommended have been eliminated. When the great diversity of soils and crops existing in states ranging from Delaware over to West Virginia is considered, it may be counted somewhat of an achievement that agriculturists in these states have been able to agree on such a relatively few grades. This, of course, will not necessarily eliminate the great diversity of grades put out by manufacturers, but distinct progress is being made when agricultural officials agree to recommend fewer different analyses and increased stress is placed on the fewer grades agreed on..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 3 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-18.50; cows good 6.25-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 10.00-13.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-11.00; feeder and stocker steers, 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.45-9.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.50-9.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-9.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.65-10.50; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 10 $4\frac{1}{4}$ -107 1/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr. 103 1/8-106 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 82 3/8-86 3/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 88 3/8-102 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 93-98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ -103 3/4; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 67 7/8-70 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 56 3/4-58 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 57-58; No. 3, Chi. 55 3/4-57 3/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 5/8-29 1/8; K.C. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 32-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 32; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 80-82; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 75-80; No. 2, Minneap. 55-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 195 $\frac{1}{4}$ -207 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 61¢-70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan Round Whites \$1.20-\$1.25 in Cincinnati; Russet Rurals 85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 70¢-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.30 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1-\$1.13 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock 75¢-\$1.30 in consuming centers; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$2 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$21 bulk per ton in city markets; sacked \$12-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 90¢-\$1; McIntosh \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points from the previous close of the 9 markets to 7.66 cents per lb. On the same day last year the price was 12.09 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange closed at 7.66 cents or 22 points lower than on November 1 (November 2 holiday) and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 7.77 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 36 cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y. Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 cents; Standards, 29 cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 cents.

Prepared by BAE.

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXVII, No. 26

Section 1

November 5, 1937

**CROP SUBSIDIES PROPOSED** Leaders in the House Committee on Agriculture said yesterday they would favor a new loan subsidy program to "recapture the world market" for American farm products. It is intended, they said, that future loans on commodities be made at figures equivalent to the world prices of the commodities. The difference between that and a domestic price level would be made up in subsidies paid to farmers from processing taxes, plus benefits for "conserving soil". (A.P.)

**NATIONAL BOOK FAIR** At a preview of the New York Times National Book Fair in Rockefeller Center last night Secretary of Agriculture Wallace defined "the powerful books," still unwritten, for which he said "the stage is now being set". He approached his definition through a review of the books of the past which, in his judgment, have had "a powerful effect upon the American world of affairs". "Undoubtedly," Secretary Wallace declared, "the most powerful book of all ages is the Bible..." (New York Times.)

**WHEAT OUTLOOK REPORT** If American farmers respond to relatively high wheat prices as they have in the past and plant as much of the grain as they did this year, the United States may have a 1,000,000,000-bushel crop to harvest in 1938, provided yields to the acre and abandonment are about average, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said yesterday in its annual wheat outlook report. Of the outlook for the 1938 wheat crop the bureau said that while it was too early to forecast yields of winter wheat, fall moisture supplies up to the middle of October suggested yields in 1938 "not greatly different from 1937".

**FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION** "Current accomplishments and ultimate objectives of the Administration's reciprocal trade treaty program predominated in discussions at the second day's session of the National Foreign Trade Convention yesterday," reports Charles E. Egan in a Cleveland report to the New York Times. "It was the principal theme, also, of speeches delivered last night. In messages sent to the convention by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull and read at the dinner, both expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the treaty program and spoke of the value of trade agreements in promoting world peace as well as commerce..."

**Yellow Soybeans in Demand** "One of the major processors of soybeans has refused this year to buy black or brown soybeans," says Grain & Feed Journals (October 27). "Into this classification falls the Wilsons, Virginias, Laredos and Mammoth Browns that have been popular in southern areas because of their ability to produce hay. The objection to the black or brown beans is that they contain an average of 5 percent less oil than do the popular yellow beans like Illinis, Dunfields, Mukdens, Mandels and Manchus. This low oil content, according to leading processors, justifies a discount of 15 to 20 cents per bushel on the black and brown beans, depending upon the price of soybean oil. The black and brown beans average only 14 to 15 percent of oil or about 8 1/2 pounds to the bushel, while the yellow beans will run 19 to 20 percent of oil, or about 11 1/2 pounds to the bushel..."

**Scholarships for Farm Youth** "Several years ago President Gray, of the Union Pacific Railway Company, established a system of scholarship awards for members of boys and girls 4-H clubs and students in vocational agriculture in the states traversed by the Union Pacific Railroad," says T. A. McNeal in Kansas Farmer (October 23). "Since these scholarships were established, more than 400 boys and girls, winners of the scholarships, have enrolled in the agricultural college at Manhattan. The full scholarship carried with it an award of \$100, which has enabled many of the students to continue their course to graduation who otherwise would have found it very difficult to go on especially during the past hard and drought-stricken years...Of course, the railroads have a selfish interest in helping the farmers along their lines; that is not a matter for criticism, however. On the contrary it simply shows intelligence on the part of the managers. They want to build up business along their lines, which policy not only helps the roads but also helps all the people who live in the country tributary to the roads."

**L. H. Worthley** Ohio Farmer (October 23) commenting editorially on the recent death of L. H. Worthley of the Department, says that "Ohioans will remember Mr. Worthley from the days he spent in Ohio in 1927 and 1928 when he was in charge of the extensive campaign to limit the spread of the European corn borer. He will be remembered largely for his geniality and the grace with which he conducted a campaign that was none too popular with the farmers of the state."

**Wisconsin Short Course** "On November 15 the short course in agriculture begins again at the university (Wisconsin), with the students living in special quarters of their own and dining in the cooperative way," says an editorial in Wisconsin Agriculturist (October 23). "There are fifteen weeks of instruction...This course is an historic institution in Wisconsin and develops true farm leaders whose lives and achievements keep this state abreast of modern movements. Something like an old country folk school, this course may be taken in one term by high school students or graduates of high school courses. The ordinary cost of fees, room and board averages less than \$100, or a trifle over \$6 a week. It is probably the greatest money value in rural education open to our boys..."

**Cranberry Harvest** The Department of Agriculture recently promised a plentiful supply of the makings for cranberry sauce for holiday feasts. A cranberry crop far above the average in five states was forecast. Meanwhile, New Jersey bog owners said deer threatened to reduce their crop and asked permission to open the hunting season on the animals. The biggest cranberry harvest was predicted from Massachusetts, where 13,700 acres are expected to yield 400,000 barrels. The total crop in the country has been estimated as 648,100 barrels, compared with 504,300 barrels last season. (A.P.)

**Marketing of Walnuts** "Faced with the largest crop of walnuts ever produced in America," says California Cultivator (October 23), "the growers can thank their stars that they have worked out a very effective plan of marketing control during the past two or three years when proration was advisable but not nearly as necessary as it will be this season... There is a domestic market for around 650,000 bags of walnuts at prices that will make the producers a little money. This year there are about 350,000 bags more than enough to supply that demand, so under the federal and state statutes that cover the situation, the surplus will be diverted to shelling plants or sold for export... Each year the Federal Government allocates a certain percentage of the import duties to be divided among the growers who participate in this marketing plan, on the basis of the amount of surplus they turn over to the control board. This year the amount will be around \$1,500,000..."

**Grading Mich. Potatoes** Minard Farley, Jr., in Michigan Farmer (October 23) says that the Michigan potato grading act "became effective October 29, establishing standards on a schedule exactly paralleling grades of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The net effect of the new law, so far as actual grades are concerned, is to add the U.S. Commercial standard to the other U.S. grades already official for Michigan. This latter grade is described as meeting requirements identical with U.S. No. 1 grade except that it shall be free only from 'serious damage' caused by dirt and may carry increased tolerances as to undersize, sprouting, hollow heart, soft rot, etc... The new law requires all potato packages to be branded or stenciled showing grade, net contents when packed, and the name and address of persons responsible for shipment. The important change brought about by the new law is that all table stock potatoes sold at retail in Michigan must be graded by a licensed grader according to U.S. standards. The only exception is in the case of the farmer who markets his own produce..."

**Standardization of Grades** Standardization of grades and their enforcement by law was urged by Mrs. Michael Scilipoti, chairman of the department of government and economic welfare of the New Jersey League of Women Voters, before the Consumers Food Institute at Rutgers University. "What the consumer wants is good goods at a fair price, not just to buy high prices goods," Mrs. Scilipoti said. "All experts agree that price is no guide to quality. We want to know that we are getting food that is sound, pure and good value for the money." (Press.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 4 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-18.00; cows good 6.25-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.40-9.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.65-10.75; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No.1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 102 3/8-105 3/8; No.2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 101 3/8-104 3/8; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ -84 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No.1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 86 $\frac{3}{4}$ -100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -95; Chi. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101; No.2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 94; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 rye, Minneap. 67 $\frac{1}{4}$ -70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 56-57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.Louis 57; No.3, Chi. 55-57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 27 7/8-28 3/8; K.C. 30-32; Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 31; No.2 malting barley, Minneap. 78-80; No.3 good malting, Minneap. 73-78; No.2, Minneap. 53-54; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. 194-206.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 61 $\frac{1}{2}$ -67 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ -75 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.00-\$1.35 in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$14-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$12-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1.00-\$1.85 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. No.1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1 and McIntosh \$1-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 7.65 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.19 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 7.64 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 7.73 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 36 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 34 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 cents; Standards, 30 cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents. (Prepared by B.A.E.)

\* Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVII, No. 27

Section 1

November 8, 1937

**COTTON ACREAGE REDUCTION** "In an official statement handed to members of a House Agriculture Subcommittee, Secretary Wallace said

Friday that cotton farmers would have to reduce annual plantings by 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 acres 'to maintain a balanced supply' and that such a course would mean a sacrifice by producers of between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 a year," reports Felix J. Falair, in the New York Times. "The House group called on Mr. Wallace to learn his views on cotton provisions in the general farm legislation now being shaped for consideration at the special session of Congress. He took the position that while it would not be necessary to invoke a compulsory control of production or marketing next year, the South eventually would have to come to it and that its extent would depend on the amount of federal funds available for purchasing compliance..."

**AAA POTATO PROGRAM**

Because commercial potato growers raised a larger crop this year "than the domestic markets are likely to absorb in normal trade channels," the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will spend up to \$1,500,000 to pay them for feeding the tuber to livestock, the agency stated Saturday. The purpose of the potato diversion program is to prevent waste and depression of prices which otherwise might result from the large crop, the AAA said. Farmers in designated areas would receive payments at the rate of 15 cents a bushel, or 25 cents each 100 pounds for feeding their potatoes to livestock, so that 10,000,000 bushels would be disposed of in this way. (Press.)

**BRAZILIAN COFFEE TAX**

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says it was reliably reported Friday that President Getulio Vargas of Brazil in a message to Congress soon would ask immediate legislation to reduce the coffee export tax. Only sales as from November 4 are to enjoy the new tax, which, it is believed now, has been settled at about 15 milreis a bag. It appears that Brazil is ready to correct errors of the old coffee policy, which reduced coffee exports considerably. That policy was based on Brazil's controlling 72 percent of the world's coffee sales, whereas lately the figure has dropped to around 54 percent.

**FREIGHT RATES**

The Association of American Railroads, through J. J. Pelley, president, filed Friday with the Interstate Commerce Commission a petition for authority to make a horizontal increase of 15 percent in freight rates, except for five commodities for which maximum rates are requested. (Press.)

Liberalized Extension to Great Britain and other countries in  
Trade Pacts the British Empire of trade agreements similar to that  
between the United States and Canada to increase foreign  
trade was urged recently by James A. Farrell, chairman of the National  
Foreign Trade Council, in an address opening the twenty-fourth national  
convention of the council. "It is to discriminatory import regulations  
of all kinds, including preferential tariffs, quotas, exchange controls,  
customs regulations and barter requirements that we owe the continued  
lag in international trade recovery," Mr. Farrell declared. Citing the  
agreement with Canada, he stated that trade advantages were gained not  
only by adjusting the tariff but also by abolishing customs regulations  
which increased the rate of duty on American imports into the Dominion.  
"...No nation can longer shape its policies without regard for those of  
other countries. The foreign commercial policy of the United States is  
a policy of friendly reciprocal dealings with the rest of the world. We  
no longer are thrown upon the defensive in expounding its principles and  
aims. While conditions throughout the world present difficulties pe-  
culiar to our times, there is nothing that should make us waver in our  
firm conviction that the continued upturn in our foreign trade denotes  
a growing power of resistance by orthodox economic forces to policies  
that cannot be reconciled with the doctrine of the economic interdepen-  
dence of all nations..." (Wall Street Journal.)

Tenant Aid "...Applicants for aid (under the tenant aid act)  
Program must pass many of the requirements of business integrity,  
capability and resourcefulness that a good banker re-  
quires," says an editorial in The Farmer (St. Paul, October 23). "Thou-  
sands of tenants have been led to believe that all they would need to  
do would be to ask for the farm of their choice and the government would  
provide the money. In previous issues, we warned tenants to be prepared  
for just what is happening. There just isn't enough money to take care  
of every tenant who wants help...The best that can be done by Secretary  
Wallace and his Farm Security Administration with the funds available  
this year is to set up an experimental program. To us it seems wise that  
it should be on a sound business basis. If it works out well, then more  
money can and probably will be made available."

W. E. Cotton's The Dakota Farmer (October 23), in an editorial on  
Retirement the retirement of Dr. William E. Cotton of the Bureau of  
Animal Industry, says in part: "He is best known for his  
researches with infectious diseases of animals and, particularly, methods  
of controlling Bang's disease. He is also a recognized authority on  
tuberculosis, tick fever, foot-and-mouth disease and related maladies.  
The Dakota Farmer is indebted to Dr. Cotton for much helpful service  
through the years and our appreciation and best wishes follow him into  
his well-earned retirement."

Tea Imports The United States imported about 7,400,000 more  
pounds of tea this fiscal year than in the previous year,  
according to the Food and Drug Administration. Total imports were about  
91,500,000 pounds, the largest amount since 1929, excepting 1933. (Press.)

New Uses  
for Cotton

"New Uses for Cotton", by Charles K. Everett, New Uses Section, Cotton Textile Institute, in Manufacturers Record (November) says in part: "The Department of Agriculture has launched a broad-scale new uses program. Cotton fabrics supplied gratis by the department are to be used to demonstrate the practicability of those fabrics in a variety of uses including, in addition to 'cotton roads,' cotton houses and ditch lining reinforcement and cotton bale covering, their use to protect tree seedlings, fruit and certain other farm products during ripening and harvesting and even as a protection for colonies or hives of bees. No possibilities are being overlooked...The use of small-size cotton bags for packaging fruits, vegetables and other commodities in small retail sales units and the packaging of cement in cotton bags are important objectives in the program. In cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the Cuban American Sugar Company, the institute is testing the practicability of heavy cotton sugar bags. Five hundred such bags are now in actual service for transporting raw sugar from Cuba to Louisiana and it is anticipated that the result will be a convincing demonstration of the superiority and economy of cotton bags over jute bags."

Herb-Growing  
Industry

Resurrection of New Hampshire's once profitable herb industry to its former status of a million-dollar-a-year business to farmers of the Granite State is foreseen by Frederick W. Baker of Concord, director of the state's medicinal herb project now in its third year of existence at Pembroke, says a Concord report in the Manchester Union (October 29). Several drug firms have offered guarantees of minimum prices for herbs which may be grown by New Hampshire farmers in 1938. Mr. Baker pointed out that the temporary medicinal herb research project at Pembroke, the only one of its kind in the nation, is doing outstanding work in bringing information to farmers, which may show them ways to augment the farm income. His recommendations call for creation of a permanent research station to operate along the same lines as the Extension Service.

Starch From  
Sweetpotatoes

Starch from sweetpotatoes was heralded as a new source of wealth to East Texas farmers by Hubert M. Harrison, vice president of the East Texas Chamber of Commerce, in a report recently, says a Longview dispatch in the Dallas Morning News (October 29). "I believe the Laurel (Miss.) sweetpotato starch plant points the way to a new industry in East Texas and a new source of profit to our farmers," Harrison said. "It seems to be on a sound basis after long research by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in developing a new process of extracting fine starch from the lowly yam. The Laurel plant... was directed by H. S. Paine, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils. The mill has been operating three years and has passed through a valuable and expensive experimental period. Laurel potato growers are getting 30 cents a bushel for field-run sweetpotatoes and some of them are gathering crops of 300 bushels to the acre...Farmers are becoming more and more interested in this new market outlet for sweetpotatoes...It is believed that several East Texas communities will become interested in constructing potato starch plants. The Triumph variety of sweetpotatoe is preferred by the Laurel mill because of its high starch content."

Section 3  
Market Quotations

## Livestock at Chicago

Nov. 5-/(Closing quotations): slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-18.00; cows good 6.25-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.35-9.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.40-9.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.60; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.40-10.50; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.00-9.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.40-9.40.

Grain: No. 1 d.no.spr.wheat\* Minneap 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 d.no.spr\* Minneap 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ -102 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 am.dur.\* Minneap 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.1 hard dur. Duluth 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 hard winter\* K.C. 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ -94 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 s.r.wr. St. Louis 93; No.1 w.wh. Portland 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 rye Minneap 65 1/8-67 1/8; No.2 yellow corn K.C. 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ -57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.Louis 56; No.3 Chi. 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ -57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St.Louis 53-55; No.3 white oats Minneap 27 7/8-28 5/8; K.C. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32; Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 malting barley Minneap 77-79; No.3 good malting Minneap 72-77; No. 2 Minneap 53-54; No.1 flaxseed Minneap 193 $\frac{1}{4}$ -205 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

Me. sacked Green Mt. potatoes \$1.05-1.30 per 100 lbs in eastern cities; 60-65¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Mich. sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.05 carlot sales in Chi.; 85-88¢ f.o.b. West Mich. pts. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.50 carlot sales in Chi.; 70-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. N.Y. yellow onions \$1.10-1.35 per 50 lb sack in the East; \$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Mich. stock \$1-1.30 in consuming centers; \$1-1.10 f.o.b. West Mich. pts. N.Y. Danish type cabbage \$16-20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; sacked per ton \$13-15 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Md. and Va. Jersey type sweetpotatoes \$1-1.75 per stave bbl in city markets. Tenn. Nancy Halls 75-90¢ per bu. basket in Middle West. N.Y. U. S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. min. R.I. Greening apples 90¢-\$1; McIntosh \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bu. basket in N.Y.C.

The average price for middling 7/8 in. spot cotton in the 10 designated markets advanced 10 pts. from the previous close to 7.75 cents a pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.12 cents. December future contracts on the N.Y. Cotton Exchange advanced 10 pts. to 7.74 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 pts. to 7.85 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at N.Y. were: 92 score, 37 cents; 91 score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh Am. cheese at N.Y. were: flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; s. daisies, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at N.Y. (Urner Barry Co. quots.) were: specials, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 cents; standards, 30 cents; firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXVII, No. 28

Section 1

November 9, 1937

## COTTON CROP

The Department of Agriculture reported yesterday that this year's cotton crop, based on condition as of November 1, would amount to 18,243,000 bales of 500 pounds each. This would be the largest crop in the history of the nation. Production last year was 12,399,000 bales. (A.P.)

## WALLACE ON

## CORN GRANARY

Secretary Wallace outlined to farmers of the Middle West yesterday his program for an over-normal <sup>corn</sup> granary to prevent disturbance of economic stabilization by droughts, says an Indianapolis report in the New York Times. The conference which Mr. Wallace addressed was called by Governor M. Clifford Townshend of Indiana to sound out opinion of farmers and business men on legislation to be put before Congress at the coming special session. "The only way to guard against the disaster of drought years is to provide for carrying more grain over from the good years to the bad," Mr. Wallace said.

## CROP CONTROL

## LEGISLATION

Several Senators decided to push ahead immediately on a mandatory crop control bill yesterday, while House members worked on voluntary legislation. Senator Pope (Idaho) said Senate Agriculture committeemen would confer today with Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Earl Smith, vice president. Meanwhile, the House Agriculture Committee voted to include "secondary" commodities in proposed provisions for crop loans. (A.P.)

## FARM BUYING

## POWER

The buying power of farm families in 1938 will be less than it was in 1937 because of lower income from the sale of farm products and increased production expenses, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Bureau of Home Economics predicted in a joint report issued yesterday. Income from government payments to farmers is expected to be larger than in 1937, but will not be sufficient, the report said, to offset the decline in income from products sold. (Press.)

## CATTLE DISEASE

## IN ENGLAND

A London report by the Associated Press says drastic measures were employed yesterday to fight the hoof and mouth disease which authorities said threatened to spread through the nation. Officials ordered wholesale destruction of cattle in eastern England to check the disease and closed many livestock shows.

November 9, 1937

**South American Trade Opportunities** Predicting South America will be one of the greatest future world markets, James S. Carson, vice president of American & Foreign Power Company, Inc., declared in an address before the National Foreign Trade Convention last week that recent events in Europe and the Orient are stimulating the Pan-American movement and causing material gains in United States trade with countries of Latin America. "England, Germany, Japan and Italy have been our strong competitors in those markets," he said. "But now our southern neighbors are withdrawing some of their trade eggs from warlike European and Asiatic baskets." He advised business men of the United States to "focus their gaze on those regions and through first-hand knowledge intensify their efforts to dominate both in the fields of buying and selling to our neighbors of the other America." (Wall Street Journal, November 5.)

**Chemical Weed Killers** The Canadian Journal of Research (Ottawa, October) contains "Chemical Weed Killers--IV. Relative Toxicities and Loci of Absorption of Selected Chemicals Applied to Perennials" by W. H. Cooke, National Research Laboratories, Ottawa. An abstract of the article says: "Twelve chemicals previously found to be highly toxic to annual weeds were applied to a perennial weed in three different ways, viz., to the foliage only, to the soil only, and to both the soil and foliage. The chlorate ion was found to be most toxic, but sodium selenite, ammonium thiocyanate, sodium dichromate, and sodium arsenite, were all reasonably effective at higher dosages. None of the other chemicals caused any significant, permanent reduction in growth at the dosages used. The permanent effect of a treatment appears to be due almost entirely to the action of the chemical in the soil, and the ineffectiveness of certain chemicals can be attributed to their rapid detoxication by the soil. Although all the chemicals exert a temporary, and in some cases a slight permanent effect, when applied to the foliage only, this method of application is generally ineffective owing to the inability of the leaves and stems to retain or absorb a lethal dosage."

**U.S.D.A. 75th Birthday** "The Department of Agriculture is preparing itself for a festive occasion--nothing less than its 75th birthday," says Alfred Friendly in "9 to 4:50" in the Washington News (November 4), "which runs from November 15 through 17. Big drawing card, besides the usual speech making and conclaves, will be an exhibit of rural handicrafts, staged by an authority on the subject, Allan Eaton of the Russell Sage Foundation...The celebration will actually get under way Sunday, November 14, when a 'Pioneers' Program' will be held in the Willard's main ballroom. About 300 pioneers--employees of the department, extension service and state colleges and departments who have been in the service for more than 35 years--will be gathered... Next day the program will be formally opened with ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial, where Undersecretary Wilson will speak on Lincoln...On Tuesday, at Monticello, Secretary Wallace will speak on Jefferson's contribution to agriculture...The celebration coincides with the annual meeting of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities..."

Live Poultry Quotations The American Produce Review (November 3) says editorially: "The Review offers its hearty joint congratulations to C. F. Walker of the New York office of the Bureau of Animal Industry, to those in charge of the enforcement of the packers and stockyards act in Washington and to the receivers of live poultry in New York, whose cooperation and planning have made possible the distinct forward step in determining prevailing values of live poultry for quotation purposes. The Bureau of Animal Industry took the position that licenses under the packers and stockyards act in New York must settle prices at time of sale, must make tickets in triplicate, retaining one, giving one to the buyer and giving one to the local representative of B.A.I... It is gratifying to see this growing cooperative spirit toward a solution of the price reflecting problem. Both the B.A.I. and the cooperating receivers have performed a real industry service which, if continued, will lessen the need for auction or exchange trading. Special credit is due Mr. Walker for his persistent and successful efforts in solving a very difficult problem."

Penn. Experiment Station 50 Yrs. Old "On October 29, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Pennsylvania Experiment Station was observed by the staff and many visitors," says an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer (November 6). "Present were more than nine-tenths of the large number of men and women who had been named on advisory committees to reconsider the research needed by their branch of agriculture... The list of subjects on which research is needed is too long to publish here, but every branch of agriculture voiced the need for more knowledge. In several cases committee reports emphasized social rather than purely economic needs and throughout the conference rural sociology got about as much attention as anything..."

Hams Aged by Heat State and federal workers have found a way to produce "aged" hams--southern style--in 6 to 10 weeks instead of the customary year or two. The studies were made by the Maryland Experiment Station. The workers discovered a method of producing some of the characteristic flavors in hams in a relatively short time--6 to 10 weeks--by holding them at temperatures from 107 degrees F. to 125 degrees F. after curing and smoking. The aroma and flavor of these hams increased with aging up to 10 weeks. Chemical studies of these quickly aged hams showed that there was an increase in the free fatty acids of the fat; that there was an increase in total soluble derivatives of protein and that there was loss of moisture from the lean tissues. These changes are characteristic of the aging process in hams. (Washington Herald-Times, November 11.)

Civil Service Examination The Civil Service Commission announces the following examination: unassembled, senior veterinarian (animal disease research) \$4,600, Bureau of Animal Industry. Applications must be on file not later than December 6, if received from states other than those named in (b); (b) December 9, if received from the following: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

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November 8, 1937—Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quoations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-18.50; cows good 6.25-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.75; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.55; 200-250 lbs good and choice 9.20-9.55; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.80-9.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.30-9.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.15-10.15; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 900-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap.  $98\frac{3}{4}$ - $101\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap.  $97\frac{3}{4}$ - $100\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 77 3/8-81 3/8; No. 1 H. Amber Durum, Duluth, 83 3/8-97 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $86\frac{1}{4}$ - $90\frac{1}{2}$  Chi. 91-95  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 89-89  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 77; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $62\frac{3}{4}$ - $64\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $54\frac{1}{4}$ - $55\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $54\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3, Chi. 51- $53\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 1/8-27 5/8; K.C.  $39\frac{1}{2}$ -32; Chi.  $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $31\frac{1}{2}$ -32; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 75-77; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 70-75; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 194-207.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 60-70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan Russet Rurals \$1.05-\$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago; 85-88¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 70-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.05-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.40 in consuming centers; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$1.75 per barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; sacked stock \$14-\$15 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. No. 1, 2  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Green apples 90¢-\$1; McIntosh \$1.10-\$1.37  $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 7.82 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.09 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 7.82 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 7.92 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 37 cents; 91 Score,  $36\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 35 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20  $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies,  $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $31\frac{1}{2}$ -35 cents; Standards, 30-31 cents; Firsts,  $25\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVII, No. 29

Section 1

November 10, 1937

**CROP CONTROL  
PROGRAM**

Special farm taxes to finance the Administration's proposed 1938 crop control program to prevent further strain on the President's budget-balancing hopes, yesterday became the pivot of a White House roundtable discussion between Congressional leaders and Mr. Roosevelt's fiscal advisers. The President and Chairman Robert L. Doughton, of the House Ways and Means Committee, confined themselves to the announcement that taxes were discussed in general and in connection with the proposed ever-normal granary program. In other quarters, it was learned that a method was sought to apply processing taxes or similar taxes to finance the program, possibly in a separate revenue measure. (Washington Post.)

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**BUSINESS  
CONFERENCE**

"Employment of the social security reserve fund to foster a nation-wide industrial construction and housing drive, reopening of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for industrial loans and other moves were being seriously considered yesterday by President Roosevelt and his advisers as they continued the search for ways to halt the down trend of business without resumption of deficit spending," reports Turner Catledge in the New York Times. "Among the other steps being so closely studied as to appear probable were: relaxation of the undistributed profits and capital gains tax provisions to spur reinvestment of capital; and establishment of a more positive governmental control over rising costs and prices..."

**UTILITIES  
INDUSTRY**

President Roosevelt offered the public utilities industry the cooperation of his administration yesterday, on one condition. The utilities, he said, must radically alter their methods of determining the value of their properties. Rates are based on these valuations, and they, in turn, have been based, generally, upon the original or reproduction cost of the properties involved. Instead, Mr. Roosevelt asked that the utilities return to what he termed the old principles of the common law in determining valuations. The President talked power with a small group of callers, Clyde L. Seavey of the Federal Power Commission, John M. Carmody, Rural Electrification Administrator, and Ervin E. King, Master of the Washington State Grange. (A.P.)

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New Wildlife  
Program

President Roosevelt has approved an act providing that the United States shall aid the states in wildlife restoration projects. The act is to take effect July 1, 1938. The new law, sponsored by the General Wildlife Federation and other conservation groups, authorizes appropriations equal to revenue derived from federal taxes on firearms, shells and cartridges, for a federal-state wildlife program. Tax receipts in previous years indicate that the funds may total about \$3,000,000 annually. Describing the act as "epoch making in the history of wildlife conservation," officials of the Biological Survey pointed out the following features of the new set-up: funds from federal taxes on firearms and ammunition will for the first time be available for improving wildlife conditions. Hunting license fees of participating states will be used solely for wildlife. Money for the improvement of wildlife conditions will be spent in accordance with a carefully planned program. Federal participation in wildlife conservation measures is extended to those involving resident and upland species, as well as migrants. (American Forests, November.)

Mass. Road Tax  
Diversion

"Road tax diversion in Massachusetts amounts to \$34,750,000 over a period of five years," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (November 4). "Since 1933 the Bay State has been one of the most persistent of states in grabbing the highway users' road service fees and taxes for general state administration expenditures. Every year it has dipped into the till for millions of dollars. Retribution threatens at last; the Bureau of Public Roads, acting under mandate of the Hayden-Cartwright federal-aid act, has announced its purpose to reduce the state's 1938 federal-aid allotment as a penalty for continuous misuse of road funds. According to the federal law a penalty of over a million dollars is possible...Like some other states Massachusetts may elect to take the cut and keep its privilege of spending a much larger sum as it pleases. This is the weakness of the present federal-aid law as a punitive measure...When next the states appeal for road building aid Congress may well consider that no sound theory of federal aid justifies the use of federal funds to replace state road money used for other purposes."

Windstorm  
Insurance

"Farmers' mutual windstorm insurance in the United States is a development of the last fifty years," says Gordon A. Bubolz in News for Farmer Cooperatives (November). "During this period such insurance has shown a steady and substantial growth. There are now 65 companies that specialize in windstorm insurance with an aggregate of approximately \$2,750,000,000 of insurance on the property of about 800,000 members. Iowa has 1 company; Michigan, 9; Minnesota, 6; Wisconsin, 15; Illinois, 13; Ohio, 5; Indiana, 1; Pennsylvania, 5; Missouri, 3; Arkansas, 1; Nebraska, 3; North Dakota, 1; and South Dakota, 2. The majority of these companies write windstorm insurance exclusively, but some also insure against hail loss on buildings and a few write hail insurance on growing crops under separate contracts. In addition to these specialized windstorm insurance companies, there are more than 250 farmers' mutual fire insurance companies which extend windstorm protection to their members..."

**Grain Field Warehousing** A. T. Gibson, author of "Field Warehousing Memoranda" in Banking (November) says in part: "Field warehousing in the grain industry has shown a marked increase in the last few years. Most of the owners of grain elevators and flat houses are also in the business of buying and selling grain and grain products and a large amount of the grain in an elevator at some time or other belongs to the owner of the elevator. Obviously, warehouse receipts issued by such an operator on grain which he himself owns and which he keeps in his possession are not a basis of good collateral. Through field warehousing, however, these operators are enabled to offer to the bank warehouse receipts of an independent warehouse company. Most bankers, being aware that warehouse receipts issued by the borrower himself do not afford very much protection, have not been as generous in their advances as they would have been under independent receipts and have charged higher interest rates, so that in the long run the application of the independent warehouse receipt to the grain industry is being accomplished at no cost to the industry itself."

**Primeval National Park** With completion of the planting of 20,000 native hardwood trees by the National Park Service, Theodore Roosevelt Island has assumed the appearance of a forest primeval such as the Indians knew when they roamed over what is now the national capital, says a Washington press report. According to federal officials, this park is the only one of its kind in the world. Cleared trails and bridle paths have been made; family picnic grounds and a shelter house have been planned for it; but no automobile roads will be built on this newly reforested island. Oak, walnut, copper beech, tulip, hard maple, locust hickory and ash trees have been set out by the thousand. Wild flowers have replaced the tangled honeysuckle vines which overran the island. All evidence of artificiality will be obscured as nearly as possible in this sylvan wilderness, which will shelter wild bird and animal life. Only the addition of a connecting ferry or bridge is needed before the park will be open for public use.

**Chemical Heat Discovery** A chemical process that, contrary to all ordinary expectations, is retarded by increasing heat, was described recently in a statement by the American Chemical Society. Such a thing, the society declared, is as remarkable as "a fire which quenches itself as it grows hotter." The process was reported to the society by Prof. D. B. Keyes and H. D. Foster of the University of Illinois. It was described as a phenomenon that "is believed to mark the first time that anyone has been able to slow up burning of an organic material by raising the temperature." The Illinois chemists mixed a compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, called acetaldehyde, with air. They passed this mixture over heated silica gel. The silica gel was intended as a catalyst, which would stimulate the reaction of the other chemicals without itself entering into the reaction. As a result of this process, the acetaldehyde was changed to acetic acid. While the process went forward very well at temperatures between 145 and 160 Centigrade, it slowed up appreciably at hotter temperatures. (Press.)

November 10, 1937.

November 10 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-18.50; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.75; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs. good and choice 9.00-9.25; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.65-9.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.10-9.15; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice, 90 lbs. down 9.15-10.25; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 101 7/8-10<sup>4</sup> 7/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr. \*Minneap. 100 7/8-103 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur. \*Minneap. 79 5/8-83 5/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 85 5/8-99 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 88<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-91<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; Chi. 93<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-97<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 90-90<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 79; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 64-66; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 54<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-56<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; St. Louis 55-55<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; No. 3, Chi. 52<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-55<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 7/8-28 3/8; K.C. 30-31<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; Chi. 30-31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>; St. Louis 32; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 77-79; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 72-77; No. 2 Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 195<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-208<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 61¢-67¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago. New York Yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.25 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.06 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.35 in consuming centers; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-20 bulk per ton in terminal markets; sacked stock \$14-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.00-\$1.75 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$0.85-\$1 and McIntosh \$1.10-\$1.37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 7.86 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.00 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 7.85 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 7.95 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; 91 Score, 36<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; 90 Score, 36 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-21 cents; S. Daisies, 19<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents; Y. Americas, 19<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>-20<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-35 cents; Standards, 30 cents; Firsts, 25<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>-27 cents.

Prepared by BAE

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 30

Section 1

November 11, 1937

MORGENTHAU  
ON BUDGET

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., asserted last night that the Roosevelt Administration would make a "determined" movement towards balancing the federal budget through reducing relief, farm and public works expenditures and would try to encourage expansion of private business through revising taxes found to be inequitable. He asked the cooperation of the business world to overcome "our present difficulties". (Press.)

NATIONAL  
GRANGE

There was every indication yesterday--on the eve of the convening of Congress in special session to labor over new farm legislation--that the National Grange will commit itself to a permanent agricultural program with the present system of benefit payments for soil conservation as its backbone, says a Harrisburg (Pa.) report in the Baltimore Sun. Opening the seventy-first annual session, Louis J. Taber, national master of the grange, commended President Roosevelt for calling Congress back into special session and asserted that Congress, in redeeming its pledge to enact a permanent farm program, "should give full play to the processes of democracy, of discussion, of elimination, of compromise and approach to a sound, workable program."

CORN CROP  
ESTIMATE

Federal experts increased their estimate of this year's corn crop by 89,000,000 bushels yesterday in a report which is expected to be used by Administration officials as an argument for new legislation to control production. The crop reporting board of the Department of Agriculture predicted that the corn harvest would total 2,651,393,000 bushels. (A.P.)

HOUSING  
PROGRAM

Plans for stimulating a nation-wide private housing program, involving large and small construction, began to take shape yesterday in a conference held by President Roosevelt with five business leaders and economic advisers within the Administration. The housing plan is part of a two-point program for stimulating both residential and industrial construction, toward which the President has been veering in his efforts to halt the business recession without the resumption of large-scale federal expenditures. (New York Times.)

Railroads Ask Probability of an Interstate Commerce Commission ruling Rate Increase within 90 days, or possibly less, on the railroads' latest petition for higher freight rates and passenger fares seems likely in light of unusual developments, says a report from the Washington Bureau of the Wall Street Journal (November 9). Acting with surprising rapidity, the commission created an emergency three-man division of its membership; detailed the administrative handling of the new rate case to this division; announced that public hearings would be opened at Washington November 29.

British Rural Country Life (London, October 30) says that a sub-Housing sidy for building new cottages for farm laborers recommended by the Rural Housing committee "is designed to enable local authorities, and also landowners, to provide accommodation for farm workers at rents of not more than 3 shillings a week exclusive of rates. Previous rural housing schemes have largely failed in their purpose because the class designed to be benefited have not been able to afford houses with all the stipulated 'modern conveniences'. The new cottages, it is recommended, should be built in existing villages where they will have the advantage of public services and the families of proximity to schools and neighbors..."

Rural Fairs "There's no better barometer of the success of the Prosperous farm year than the fall farm fair," says Business Week (November 6). "With few exceptions, attendance has been up, gross receipts have been higher, more money has been spent per capita, there have been more exhibitors--more of nearly everything. The Michigan State Fair had a record attendance of 421,041. The Ohio State Fair paid its way for the first time in all its 87 years. Fairs did business that was close to the old '29 mark or better. Fairs are still big business. There are some 2,500 of them in the United States. And every year 50,000,000 people pack into them...An average fair will have anywhere from 1,600 to 2,000 classes or units of competition--beef cattle, dairy cattle, horses, sheep, swine and poultry in the livestock division. In the agricultural division there will be such things as farm products, flowers and plants, fruits, dairy products and bee exhibits. There will be women's exhibits in cooking, canning, homemaking, art and the like. And boys' and girls' 4-H clubs will be on hand as well...Largest fair is the Minnesota State, which this year had 637,035 people come through its turnstiles for the largest year since it started in 1859. The fair grounds cover 640 acres, which were presented to the state fair association by the county...Last year gross receipts were \$400,543...'The World's Greatest County Fair' is the Clay County Fair in Spencer, Iowa. It was started 20 years ago by a group of farmers, who, with the aid of business men, persuaded county supervisors to buy 40 acres of land for fair grounds...The stock was retired in seven years and 7 percent interest paid..."

Post Beetles Powder post beetles are now operating in Connecticut, according to the Experiment Station at New Haven. The recent interest in termites has brought to light an increased number of infestations. (Press.)

Fla. Forestry School A School of Forestry, affording a Bachelor of Science degree, is now available at the University of Florida. The school is a development of the old department of forestry in the Agricultural College. Dr. E. A. Ziegler, former director of the Pennsylvania Forest Research Institute, and for 20 years director of the original Mont Alto School of Forestry in Pennsylvania, who has recently been associated with the Southern Forest Experiment Station, is the new professor of forest economics and forest finance at the Florida school. (American Lumberman, November 6.)

Missouri Seed Law Missouri is to have an entirely new seed law, effective January 1, 1938, according to the Missouri State Department of Agriculture. The new law seeks to protect the farmer from being imposed upon by "bootleg" farm and garden seeds. The new act is not what might be called a "pure seed law", but it is a statute that demands the contents of the bag be shown on the label, that all seedsmen register, and that each seedsman's license number be shown on the label on each bag of seed. (Seed World, November 5.)

Chukar Partridge Field & Stream (December) reports that the Asiatic chukar partridge "will be given the opportunity this winter to prove if he is as tough as he looks--and acts. And if he succeeds in withstanding the North Country blizzards as well as expected, Minnesota is going to have a brand new game bird. The Division of Fish and Game of that state raised 450 of the interesting foreigners this past summer and has announced plans to release half that number this fall in different localities and under varying conditions of cover and terrain. If they exhibit the ability to adapt themselves to their new environment, large scale releases of the birds will undoubtedly be made. The chukar has already been introduced with fair success in California and Oregon. Some game experts claim that he is capable of being acclimated in regions shunned even by the pheasant; others, pointing to his natural habitat in the Hamalaya Mountains, insist that the chukar will never 'take' in other than high, dry localities..."

Rubber Tracks for Tractors Double duty track-laying tractors which enable the farmer to increase the efficiency of his farm operations by using the same machine for heavy field work and for hauling produce to markets over concrete highways are now made possible through development by a rubber company of a revolutionary endless-belt rubber track. According to the engineers, tractors equipped with the new rubber belt are permitted on concrete highways because there are no steel cleats to damage the surface and tests are said to have shown that certain types of machines can attain speeds as high as 60 miles an hour. Tests of tractors equipped with the new rubber track are said to have proved its unusual possibilities, with an average speed of 39.6 miles per hour being maintained for a continuous run of 1,000 miles. Because of the elimination of joints made possible by the new rubber belt, tractors fitted with the new track show power and fuel savings ranging from 20 to 60 percent, depending on the speed of operation. (Farm Implement News, November 4.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 11 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-18.25; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.85-9.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.60-9.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.00-9.05. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice, 90 lbs down 9.15-10.10; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ -106 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr. \* Minneap. 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ -105 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 80 7/8-84 7/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 86 7/8-100 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ -93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ -98 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 81; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 68 $\frac{1}{4}$ -70 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ -57; St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3, Chi. 53-55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28-28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 78-80; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 73-78; No. 2 Minneap. 54-55; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 200-214.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.05-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 60¢-66¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls, Michigan Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.25 Cincinnati; Russet Rurals 90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.35 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.07-\$1.17 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.35 in consuming centers; \$1.00-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$1.75 per barrel in a few cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls 80¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$20 bulk per ton in the East; sacked \$15-\$16 f.o.b. Rochester. Illinois and Wisconsin Domestic Round and Flat type 65¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in Chicago; bulk stock Danish \$16-17 f.o.b. Racine. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples \$1-\$1.10; McIntosh \$1.10-\$1.35 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points from the previous close to 7.88 cents per pound. On the same date last year the price was 12.00 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 7.86 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 7.96 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 37 cents; 90 Score, 36 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y. Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 cents; Standards, 30 cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents.

Prepared by BAE.

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 31

Section 1

November 12, 1937

**WALLACE ON FARM LEGISLATION** Secretary Wallace made a plea yesterday to the National Grange for unity of all agriculture in the United States to the end that permanent farm legislation may be enacted. Speaking at the annual convention, he said that since practically all farm people are agreed on the basic principles of proposed farm legislation, "surely there can be appropriate compromises" of any disputed phases of the program, which is to come before the special session of Congress convening next week. He declared emphatically that there was no governmental aim toward regimentation of the American farmer. (A.P.)

**INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS** American industry is working on programs of stabilization of production and employment, and labor is willing to cooperate, Secretary Perkins told 300 manufacturers last night at a dinner of the Associated Industries of New York. "It is highly desirable," she declared, "that sound and practical relations be established in the interest of improving stabilization and increased production. These relations must be constructive, fair and honorable and must be lived up to by both sides." (New York Times.)

**INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION** "Persistent organized international cooperation" was declared yesterday by Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, to be the only channel through which "stable peace" could be attained. As America's contribution, he said, "we can seek in every practicable way to liberalize world trade and to eliminate or reduce excessive trade barriers; we can exert a constant and powerful pressure throughout the world against the use of force for the settlement of international conflict, and we can continue to uphold in every way which seems practicable civilized standards of international conduct." (New York Times.)

**GERMAN ASKI MARK** Fear that Germany will reestablish her aski mark with trade Brazil on a large scale troubled exporters in New York City yesterday in their consideration of the new constitution put into effect on Wednesday by President Vargas. The strong German population in the southern part of Brazil may be influential in getting the country to trade coffee again for German manufactured products. (New York Times.)

Central Valley Irrigation "As work on California's \$170,000,000 Central Valley water project, designed to halt the return of thousands of acres of farm lands to the desert, got under way recently, business began to evaluate the huge water conservation plan in terms of increased agricultural production and trade," says Business Week (November 6). "Described by engineers as 'the boldest and most picturesque scheme of modern irrigation history,' the enterprise will regulate the water resources of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and provide water for thirsty lands in an area 500 miles long and 40 to 50 miles wide, containing 58,000 square miles and a population of nearly 1,000,000, and with an agricultural production of \$500,000,000 annually. Business in the Central Valley is largely agricultural, supplemented by manufacturing (chiefly processing and packing of foods). Trade increases are expected to follow in such cities as Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, and Bakersfield. San Francisco and Los Angeles, buying centers for the area, will in turn feel the results of increased farm output from the additional acres put into production. The irrigated area in the basin totals 3,000,000 acres, which is more than that included in all the projects built by the Bureau of Reclamation. Some 400,000 acres of highly developed land face destruction because there's only enough water to irrigate about 200,000. The future of the entire valley is believed to hang in the balance..."

Cranberry Crop The Department of Agriculture has forecast that Massachusetts will have its second largest crop of cranberries in history--475,000 barrels--to supply the "fixin's" for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. Massachusetts production, the report said, will be three-fourths of the nation's total, estimated at 776,000 barrels. Only in 1933 has the Bay State's crop exceeded that of this year. (A.P.)

World Sugar Council "While the meeting of the International Sugar Council held in London in October dealt largely with matters of a routine nature," says Facts About Sugar editorially (November), "some of its decisions were of considerable importance. First of these was its answer to the question whether the international agreement reached in London in May last should be regarded as being in effect, in view of the fact that it had received the formal ratification of only fourteen of the twenty-one countries participating in the organization meeting. The decision of the council...was that the convention should be regarded as being in effect until further notice among the countries accepting the original agreement...As the countries not yet approving whose adhesion to the plan is considered important are the United States and British India, this seems like a sound and sensible decision. The adherence of the United States, while of some strategic value to the convention, is of small practical importance since this country has adopted a policy regarding sugar which insures that it will not be a disturbing factor in the world situation for the next several years..."

Yearbook of Agriculture "The Yearbook of Agriculture for the years 1936 and 1937 contains more valuable material than any other two or twenty volumes of that official publication of the Department of Agriculture," says an editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer (November 6). "No doubt this is due to the fact that the Secretary of Agriculture is a student of genetics and interested in the application of the principles of that science to the improvement of plants and animals...We have not found time for careful reading of these volumes but we have found in them some wonderful things and the student will find more. For instance, vivid romances of agriculture condensed into a few paragraphs or pages; benefits that cannot be expressed in dollars, in some cases amounting to the salvation of some branch of the industry; and the reality that all the advantages of the application of this science to agriculture will be shared ultimately by all the people. Ahead is the development of the use in practice of what science offers..."

Balloons Take Traffic Photos Captive balloons, floating 300 feet above busy highway intersections and bearing cameras to make records of what goes on below, are being pressed into service in Milwaukee in the modern warfare against mounting traffic problems. Investigations show that a camera attached to a balloon promises a new method for obtaining detailed aerial photographs of the traffic layout at highway and street crossings. A guy rope operated by one man is used to maneuver the balloon into position. A camera is attached to the bridle of the balloon by means of a fulcrum which assures downward focusing during flight. The camera plate is exposed by remote control electrical operation. (Science Service.)

"Plant Engineering" "Plant engineering" as an important aid to enterprising horticulturists was forecast by Dr. Frits W. Went, botanist of the California Institute of Technology, in an address at Los Angeles. He meant literally what he said, viz., the constructive engineering of living plants, with the aim of producing more satisfactory crops. The plant breeder often produces trees with superb quality of fruit, but with poor yield, poor resistance to pests, disease or harsh climate, and worst of all, dwarf growth habits. At this point Dr. Went proposes to use growth hormones. He considers it not impossible that a vegetable dwarf of choice quality may be led to unprecedented size. If hormone treatment can be made to solve the problem of size and rate of growth, then much greater freedom is allowed to the expert in pollination and hybridization. (Science News Letter, November 6.)

Veterinary Students Reports made by the deans of the twelve veterinary colleges in the United States and Canada show that the number of veterinary students enrolled this year is in excess of the number for last year by 271. This increase compares with 303 a year ago, 332 two years ago and 316 three years ago. In other words, the number of veterinary students has been increasing at the average rate of more than 300 a year for the last four years. (Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, November.)

November 12, 1937.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 12 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice. 9.25-18.00; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice. 8.75-12.25; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.70-9.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.10-9.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.15-10.10; feeding lambs, range stock good and choice 9.00-9.75.

## NO GRAIN QUOTATIONS (ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY)

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.15-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in a few cities; 64¢-65¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan Russet Rurals \$1.05 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan Points. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.30-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Onions \$1.05-\$1.15 per 50-Pound sack in Philadelphia; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.15 in the East; \$1.05 f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$1.75 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-95¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage 45¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers; sacked stock \$15-\$16 per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Rhode Island Greening apples, No. 1, 2½ inch minimum, \$1; McIntosh \$1.15-\$1.40; Delicious 90¢-\$1.15 and Baldwins 65¢-75¢ per bushel basket in Chicago.

## NO COTTON QUOTATIONS (ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY)

## NO BUTTER AND EGG QUOTATIONS (ON ACCOUNT OF HOLIDAY)

Prepared by BAE.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 32

Section 1

November 15, 1937

**SEC. WALLACE'S ANNUAL REPORT** An industrial equivalent of his ever-normal granary plan in agriculture was proposed yesterday by Secretary Wallace as a means of bringing about greater stability of industrial production and employment and as a protection to consumers. The Secretary of Agriculture set forth his views in his annual report to President Roosevelt, in which he departed from the usual form of such documents "to emphasize certain principles that five years of agricultural and industrial recovery have clarified and demonstrated." Agriculture, labor and capital must cooperate to bring about a higher, but balanced level of production and increasingly steady employment, on which the country's welfare depended, if it was to solve "the dilemma of prices, wages and profits," said Mr. Wallace. (New York Times.)

**DEPARTMENT ANNIVERSARY** Four hundred and fifty delegates from 69 land-grant colleges and universities of the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico and perhaps twice as many veterans of the Department of Agriculture joined last night for a seventy-fifth anniversary celebration, says the Washington Post. Dr. John H. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, told how that bureau was brought into existence in 1884 to combat disease among livestock. Dr. Albert F. Woods, Director of the Graduate School of the Department of Agriculture, paid tribute to the agricultural educators in the land-grant colleges in their pioneering days. Dr. Bradford Knapp, President of the Texas Technological College, declared success of land-grant colleges is essential to the success of democracy.

**NICARAGUAN HIGHWAYS** A Managua, Nicaragua, cable to the New York Times says the government is requesting bids for a \$10,000,000 highway system throughout the country. The program will include the Pan-American Highway, roads between Managua and Matagalpa and a highway between the Atlantic Coast and the interior. The highways must be of asphalt or concrete. Bids must be submitted within sixty days. United States, German and British road builders will compete.

**WESTERN STOCK** Stockmen of the ten Western States, who raise cattle, sheep and goats on a large scale, are "in the best condition, economically, since 1929," according to Theodore A. Walters, First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, who has just returned from a 9,000-mile tour of the cattle country. (Washington Post.)

**Beet Breeding in U.S.S.R.** B. N. Lebedinsky, All-Union Institute of Sugar Industry (U.S.S.R.) writes in Facts About Sugar (November) on "Beet Breeding Work in the U.S.S.R." He says in part: "The sugar industry of the U.S.S.R. is proceeding toward the objective of permanent, uninterrupted production. This means that part of the beets brought to the factories must be stored for a longer or shorter time before they are manufactured into sugar. It is necessary to develop varieties resistant to rot. Work in this direction is being done at the present time on a very large scale, thanks to the artificial method of root infection developed by our photopathologist, V. N. Schevchenko. The single selection method already has demonstrated its effectiveness by giving a reduction in rotting of 25 percent. The 'bolting' of sugar beets during the first year is a very bad fault... To overcome this, V. V. Selikhov has developed nonflowering or nonbolting types by applying the theory of 'stadial development' of the academician, Lysenko. This is done either by planting late in the fall or 'vernalizing' the seeds in the spring. Selikhov thus selects biotypes with a long light stadium (nonflowering). In order to expedite the breeding work, vernalization (also known as 'jarovization') and artificial lighting have been used and by these means it has been possible to secure two or three generations in one calendar year..."

**Resistant Chestnuts** Chestnut trees of Chinese and Japanese origin, which show promising degrees of resistance to both blight and 'ink' disease, may partially fill the gap left in forests of the East when the American chestnut was all but erased by the destructive work of these two diseases. It is estimated that not more than 1 percent of the American chestnut trees which once dominated much of the timberland from lower New England to northern Alabama have escaped the ravages of one or the other of these diseases. Within the past 10 years the Department of Agriculture has imported large quantities of chestnut seed from eastern Asia. Within the past 7 years more than 200,000 young trees have been sent out for planting in connection with various federal, state and private projects. (American Lumberman, November 6.)

**Food and Drug Laws** The Journal of the American Medical Association (November 6) in an editorial on deaths following elixir of sulfanilamide, says in part: "Under our present laws the responsibility for protection of the public rests on the Food and Drug Administration, which is as inefficiently armed as a hunter pursuing a tiger with a fly swatter. Under our present laws there is nothing to require...any firm to divulge the formula or to make adequate pharmacologic or clinical tests before placing a hazardous 'patent medicine' or proprietary preparation on the market...Sixty persons have been sacrificed simply because the toxicologic observations now reported were not determined in advance by a manufacturer who had no hesitancy in importuning physicians to use the elixir...Surely there has been no blacker picture of the inadequacy of our present food and drug laws or the lack of common scientific decency in drug manufacture than that illustrated by this tragic disaster."

Railroad  
Ownership

After a five-year study of the place of railroads in American economic life, Dr. Lewis C. Sorrell, professor of transportation of the University of Chicago, believes "seven years of depression have left the carriers in such financial condition that the issue of private or government ownership remains an imminent one." Dr. Sorrell, whose study was sponsored by the transportation conference of Chicago, and whose findings were published recently in a volume entitled "Government Ownership of Railways for the United States," said: "Private ownership operation of the railroads is the desirable policy for the United States, whether viewed from the standpoint of the special interest groups or from that of the public interest." (A.P.)

Nobel  
Prizes

The 1937 Nobel prizes for physics and chemistry have been awarded, says a Stockholm wireless to the New York Times. The physics prize was divided between Dr. Clinton Joseph Davisson of New York and Prof. George Paget Thomson of London for the experimental discovery of interference phenomena when crystals are irradiated with electrons. In chemistry the prize was also jointly awarded, to Prof. Walter Norman Haworth of Birmingham, England, and Prof. Paul Karrer of Zurich. Dr. Haworth, director of the Department of Chemistry at Birmingham University, receives his share of the prize for his researches on carbohydrates and vitamin C. Dr. Karrer, professor of chemistry at Zurich University, is noted for his research on carotinoïdes and flavins as well as on vitamins A and G.

Sciences as  
Fine Arts

Dr. Forest Ray Moulton, astronomer, mathematician and secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, speaking at the New York Times National Book Fair on "Sciences as Fine Arts", said in part: "If science is to be made to realize its possibilities in the advance of civilization, then it must become an essential part of the intellectual life of the average man, for in the long run the masses determine the rate of progress. In the problem of disseminating a knowledge of science and of planting its very spirit deeply in the hearts of men, we come to a subject more appropriate to this occasion, the writing of science. To write about it involves translating one fine art expressed in scientific theories into another fine art of literature. The difficulties are comparable to those to be encountered in an attempt to translate sculpture into music...Science fires the imagination, exhausts the reasoning powers and overwhelms with the awe of its infinites. All compliments to the talented expositors of science."

Massachusetts  
Billboard Law

William F. McCarty, Massachusetts Department of Public Works, reports in American City (November) that a year ago, "the Public Works Commission directed the Outdoor Advertising Division to start enforcing the billboard law as quickly as possible...The commissioners for some time had been planning expenditures of millions of dollars over a period of years on the construction and beautification of highways and approaches to highways. Therefore the advertising companies in Massachusetts were notified that henceforth all billboards would be confined to industrial or business areas..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 15 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations) Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-18.00; cows good 6.50-7.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs. good and choice 7.50-9.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.90-9.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.80-9.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.60-9.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.10-9.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs. down 9.15-10.00; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap.  $109\frac{3}{4}$ - $112\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $108\frac{3}{4}$ - $111\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 85 1/8-89 1/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 91 1/8-95 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $94\frac{3}{4}$ - $98\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 99-101 1/2; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $96\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $84\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $71\frac{1}{4}$ - $73\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $55\frac{3}{4}$ - $56\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $55\frac{1}{2}$ - $56\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3, Chi. 52-55 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28-28 1/2; K.C. 31-32 1/2; Chi.  $31\frac{3}{4}$ - $32\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 33; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 78-80; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 73-78; No. 2 Minneap. 55-56; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $202\frac{1}{2}$ - $216\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern markets. Michigan Russet Rurals \$1.05 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.37 1/2 carlot sales in Chicago; 65 1/2-70¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.05-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.35 in consuming centers; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Virginia and Maryland Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.-\$1.75 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 65¢-\$1.05 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$21 bulk per ton in the East; sacked per ton \$16-\$17 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 75¢-\$1.12 1/2 and McIntosh \$1.12 1/2-\$1.37 1/2 per bushel basket in New York City.

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Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $37\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 36 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $20\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S.Daisies,  $19\frac{1}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $19\frac{3}{4}$ - $20\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials  $30\frac{1}{2}$ -34 cents; Standards, 30 cents; Firsts,  $25\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents.

PREPARED BY BAE

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LXVII, No. 33

Section 1

November 16, 1937

**POWER PROGRAM  
IN COURT CASE**

"One of the most important and far-reaching Constitutional cases in American history came into court at Chattanooga, Tennessee, yesterday," says Russell B. Porter in the New York Times, "involving not only the future of the Tennessee Valley Authority as producer and seller of electric power in competition with private interests in seven Southeastern States but also the extent to which the New Deal may carry forward the collectivist tendencies of its whole nation-wide power program as opposed to the individualism of existing private enterprise. When the case is eventually decided by the United States Supreme Court, the decision is expected to have a strong bearing upon the question whether a new social system is to be evolved in this country or how extensive changes are to be made in the present system..."

**LAND GRANT**

**COLLEGE MEETING** Agriculture has developed "from a pursuit based on tradition, imitation and, in some instances, superstition, to a great industry established on a basis of sound science" in the last 75 years, according to President Alfred Atkinson of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities, as the association's annual convention opened yesterday. Dr. Atkinson, president of the University of Arizona, delivered the opening address. He praised both the Department of Agriculture and the land grant colleges for their "foresight and adaptability" which he believes will help agriculture solve the problems now facing it. (Washington Post.)

**TABER HEADS  
GRANGE**

Louis J. Taber, Columbus, Ohio, reelected master of the National Grange, told the organization yesterday that there is great opportunity for labor, business and agriculture to cooperate in promoting "good will, enabling not only our Nation to recover but enabling it to be of service in time of world need." The 58-year-old farm leader has held grange office for 37 years, for the last 14 as master. (A.P.)

**BRAZILIAN  
COFFEE, NUTS**

A Rio de Janeiro cable to the New York Times says American coffee drinkers and eaters of Brazil nuts benefit by recent government measures. Under the ruling reducing the coffee export tax and freezing exchange each 130-pound bag of coffee shipped to the United States benefits by an average reduction of \$3.60, or about 2 3/4 cents a pound. Brazil nuts also benefit by the cancellation of exchange restrictions.

Farmers on Relief Irving Lorge, Columbia University, author of "Farmers on Relief" in the Survey (November) reports on a research monograph of the division of social research of the Works Progress Administration--Farmers on Relief and Rehabilitation. "In this study," he says, "Berta Asch and A. R. Mangus show that 'farm families that received public assistance under various federal relief programs were only in part victims of the depression.' More than a million farmer and farm laborer families needed and received relief grants or rehabilitation advances under federal programs. Taking a sample of 138 agricultural counties as of June 1935 as representative of the nine agricultural areas in which farm relief problems bulked largest, the monograph surveys the extent and causes of farm distress, relief and rehabilitation programs, types and amounts of relief, social characteristics of relief recipients, employment in relation to the land, factors in production and programs of reconstruction..."

Seed Cleaning Service The seed cleaning and treating service made available in portable units has been welcomed by wheat growers in an increasing area of southwestern Indiana, improving the quality of the 2,000,000 bushels of wheat going to the elevators annually in that part of the state. Similar action in other states affords a splendid opportunity for cooperation between experiment stations, millers and grain dealers in that improvement brings more money into the community. The unenterprising buyer or processor who lets the farmer grow what he will and satisfies himself by paying a low price for inferior and dirty grain is not discharging his full duty to the community of which he is a part. (Grain & Feed Journals, November 10.)

Potato Breeding The Gardeners' Chronicle (London, October 30) in an editorial on an article, "Potato Variety Production" by Dr. R. W. Salaman, says in part: "Dr. Salaman maintains that a continuance of breeding along present lines and with existing varieties is unlikely to give rise to any new kinds distinctly better than those we have already. He shows why this is so. Plant breeding consists in a mixing up and a sorting out of characters. During this process, in which desirable characters are preserved, many other characters have perforce to be ignored and the varieties possessing them discarded. Many are called and few are chosen. But genetics has taught a very useful lesson, which cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and that is the genes which make up the hereditary equipment of plants and animals are not a series of isolated units, each with one job to do, without regard to the jobs of others. The genes are a cooperative society and their collective activities determine the characteristics of the plant which owns them..."

Ecuador Trade Pact A new commercial treaty has been signed between Chile and Ecuador, says a Quito, Ecuador, report in the New York Times. Ecuador reduces customs duties in Chilean wine and Chile increases the quota for bananas and Panama hats imported from Ecuador.

Vitamin  
Values

Food Manufacture (London, November) in an editorial on vitamins in foods, says: "The evaluation of food values is becoming a special branch of applied mathematics...Of course the whole thing is, as yet, in its infancy, but one stage of the solution of the diet equation has been reached by the American workers Daniel and Munsell of the Bureau of Home Economics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. They have concentrated on the vitamin factor. They have made a wide survey of all relevant literature and have set out their detailed results in one large table for the vitamins A, B ( $B_1$ ), G ( $B_2$ ), C and D. The main conclusions are set out in a smaller table. The evaluation of the vitamins is made in terms of international units, Sherman units and American Drug Manufacturers Association units...This work must have been of a wearisome and painstaking nature and involved an enormous amount of work. It also includes a table of the ascorbic acid content of foodstuffs, worked out by chemical titration, and guidance is given on the proper way to use international standards in making biological estimation of the vitamin content of foodstuffs. The pamphlet (Miscellaneous Publication No. 275) should prove of interest and value to all workers in the field of vitamins."

## Article

The leading article in the New York Times Magazine (November 14) is "Wallace Urges 'Balanced Abundance'--In the "Ever-Normal Granary" the Secretary Sees the Salvation of the Farm and the City.

Civil Service  
Examinations

The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: associate entomologist (taxonomy) \$3,200, unassembled, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine; chief draftsman, \$2,600, principal draftsman, \$2,300, senior draftsman, \$2,000, draftsman, \$1,800, assistant draftsman, \$1,620 (optional branches, 1. topographic, 2. statistical), assembled; senior steward, \$2,600, junior steward, \$2,300, senior cook, \$2,000, unassembled, Prison Service, Department of Justice. Applications must be on file not later than (entomologist and draftsmen) December 13, if received from states other than those in (b); (b) December 16, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; (stewards and cook) December 6 and December 9(b).

Sterilizing  
Wool Fabrics

A way to sterilize wool fabrics without injury to fibers is expected to become commercially applicable shortly because of research by three U. S. Department of Agriculture workers, Ruth Elmquist, James Kettering and Harry Humfeld, says Science News Letter (November 13). The new process consists of heating the wool material either in the organic liquid xylene or Stoddard solvent and tetrachlorethylene. Any process previously used to kill microorganisms in wool also damaged the material itself. Wool blankets and clothing need to be made germ free both to prevent spread of disease and to prevent damage to the wool itself by mildew. Hospitals, the Army and other organizations are expected to use the new process.

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 15 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-17.50; cows good 6.25-7.50; heifers 550-7.50 lbs good and choice 8.00-12.00; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.50-9.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.60-8.85; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.60-8.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.35-8.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-8.80. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.25; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat Minneap. 107-110; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 105-108; No. 2 Am.Durum Minneap. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -103 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -96; Chi. 96-98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 67 $\frac{3}{4}$ -69 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ -54 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3, Chi. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -53 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28; K.C. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 78-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 73-78; No. 2 Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 Flaxseed Minneap. 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ -209 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.35 per 100-pounds in eastern markets; 63¢-70¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.05 carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.30-\$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in the East. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.50 in consuming centers; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore, Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$1.85 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 85¢-\$1.10 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-\$22 bulk per ton in the East; sacked stock \$17-\$18 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 90¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York City; 80¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 9 points from the previous close to 7.79 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.13 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 7.78 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 7.90 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S.Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 cents; Standards, 30 cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents.

PREPARED BY BAE

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVII, No. 34

Section 1

November 17, 1937

**AGRICULTURAL  
LEGISLATION** Senate and House Agriculture Committees made efforts yesterday to compose the differences within their ranks in the hope of having a measure ready by Monday, says a report in the New York Times. The Senate group summoned Secretary Wallace to appear before it today in executive session, where he will confront Chairman Smith, opponent of compulsory cotton control. After morning and afternoon sessions yesterday, the House Committee reported tentative agreement on a cotton section of the bill that would follow the general lines of the cotton adjustment programs of the original AAA but without compulsory features.

**GRANGE MEETING  
RESOLUTIONS** Delegates to the National Grange convention adopted a resolution yesterday expressing opposition to operations of the Chicago Board of Trade, asserting that "selling grain futures contracts has resulted in gambling in the prices of farm products, and injured producers and consumers." The resolution urged strict enforcement of the commodity exchange act and declared for vigorous opposition to "gambling in the nation's food supply." Immediate payment was also urged of the three cents a pound government cotton subsidy to growers from earmarked tariff receipt funds, instead of compelling planters to wait until after they had signed up for the 1938 cotton program, provisions of which are as yet unknown. (A.P.)

**DEPARTMENT  
CONCERT** In conjunction with the exhibition of rural arts, which is a part of the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Department of Agriculture, a concert of American music will be presented at 8 o'clock tonight in the department auditorium. Participating organizations are the department orchestra, directed by Walter Bauer; the department chorus, directed by Robert Frederick Freund; and a vocal group from the Farm Security Administration. Soloist will be Margaret Valiant, soprano. Admission to this concert will be by tickets which may be obtained without charge at the rural arts exhibit in the main building of the department or at the Land Grant College Association desk in the Willard Hotel lobby. (Washington Post.)

Standardization of Drugs Frank G. Boudreau, M.D., in a paper on "International Cooperation in Hygiene" in the American Journal of Public Health (November) reports that "some thirty preparations widely used in medicine are now subject to international standardization. The stable standard preparations are preserved by national institutes at London and Copenhagen on behalf of the League. Samples of these standards are sent out periodically to national health administrations, and samples of national standards are examined routinely at London and Copenhagen to see how closely they conform to the international standard. The list includes such sera as diphtheria antitoxin and dysentery serum, such vaccines as tuberculin, organ/extracts such as insulin, pituitary, adrenalin, pharmaceutical products like digitalis and strophanthus. Four of the vitamins are included in the list, demonstrating that progress in medicine has not been allowed to outpace the international machinery for the coordination of the results of medical research..."

Weather-Crops Seminar The rapidly growing weather-crops seminar, which four years ago began as a small group meeting, drew about 120 professors, grain men, millers and farmers to Topeka, Kansas, recently, to hear discussions of the latest developments in crop forecasting, weather cycles and related subjects, says a Kansas City report in the Northwestern Miller (November 10). H. L. Collins, agricultural statistician (of the Department) gave the first talk, pointing out the progress being made in crop forecasting and determination. He said the Department of Agriculture is recognizing more and more the value of moisture in the soil at the time of seeding and now has incorporated tests for this moisture in the regular crop reporting routine.

Chemical Society Industrial and Engineering Chemistry (November) says: "After more than sixty years of activity, the American Chemical Society on January 1, 1938, will cease to be a corporation under the laws of the State of New York and will be incorporated under a federal charter. There thus comes to it a new dignity, a unique status and certain obligations..."

Highway Planning Engineering News-Record (November 11) says editorially: "The march of modern highway improvement is exemplified by roadbuilding in Wayne County, Michigan. Its story of highway progress, begun in this issue (Thirty Years of County Road Progress, by Leroy C. Smith, Wayne County Road Commission) outranks most other roadbuilding records because of the continuity of development that Wayne County has followed for a generation. From the chaotic ineptitudes of township control it went to centralized county management; then came the adoption of durable surfaces, widening of traffic lanes, 100-foot and 200-foot rights-of-way, a master plan of superhighways. Though all highway thinking subsequently followed this line of evolution, it was Wayne County that pioneered. The bold things it did were new, but back of them was vision, something needed in highway work everywhere. Wayne County's achievements repeat the lesson that bold planning based on vision will inspire interest as small planning never can."

Congress, Both Houses received the President's message (H. Doc. Nov. 15 370). The House received a supplemental report of the Federal Trade Commission on the agricultural income inquiry; referred to Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Items of particular interest in appendix are: address by Secretary Morgenthau November 10 before Academy of Political Science, "Federal Spending and Its Relation to the Balancing of the Federal Budget"; and address by Mr. Coffey of Nebraska (member of the House Agriculture Committee) on the National Farm and Home Hour, October 30, "When Agriculture Prospers the Nation Will Prosper".

Better Farm W. G. Kaiser and G. B. Hanson, writing in Agricultural Buildings Engineering (November) on better farm buildings, say: "...New developments seem to offer interesting possibilities for the near future...One possibility now being explored is an insulating plaster for interior surfaces of monolithic concrete and concrete masonry. The use of portland cement plaster combined with an expanded micaceous ore seems to offer several unique advantages. The one operation of plastering will accomplish both an attractive and serviceable plaster coat and also provide low enough thermal conductivity to secure sufficient insulation of the dwelling...Another subject of investigation is that of soil-cement mixtures. Definite information on this subject cannot as yet be published, but stabilization of common soils with portland cement seems to offer such startling possibilities in farm structures as to warrant careful examination...The proper combinations of small amounts of cement with soils of many different kinds suggest that there may be a development which will bring important changes in farm construction at some future time."

Perilla in "Successful production of perilla in southern Illinois Illinois for the first time by the Illinois Experiment Station marks another promising step in the search for new crops and the development of new uses for old crops," says F. J. Keilholz in Country Gentleman (November). "The final outcome of this new crop cannot be predicted at this time but it is promising enough so that studies of it are being continued by W. L. Burlison, head of the department of agronomy, J. J. Pieper, and other associates. If it can be successfully grown, perilla should be a real addition to the crop lists of American farmers, because it is a source of very fine oil which is being used as a blend with soybean oil for paint purposes....In southern Illinois the variety *Ocymoides* (Yokohama) yielded 207 pounds of seed an acre from a first seeding made on April 23 and 366 pounds from a second seeding made on April 30."

Courses in Expanding its activity in the field of government, Government Massachusetts State College has increased its undergraduate courses in government this year and has started a research service for governmental agencies outside the college, says an Amherst report to the New York Times. Particular emphasis is being placed in the undergraduate work on the functional aspect of government. The courses have increased in number from 2 to 5. A full major course of study in governmental problems is seen as a future development.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 17 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.25-16.50; cows good 6.00-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-9.25. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.50-8.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.50-8.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.30-8.70; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-8.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.15; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.00-9.75.

Grain: No. 1 D. No. Spr. Wheat\*Minneap. 104 5/8-107 5/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.\* Minneap. 103 5/8-106 5/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ -86 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ -106 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter \* K. C. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -96; Chi. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ -98; No. 2 S. R. Wr. St. Louis 95; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 68 1/8-70 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K. C. 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ -54 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54; No. 3, Chi. 51-53; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -28; K. C. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32; Chi. 31-31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 33; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-79; No. 2 Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flax-seed, Minneap. 194-207.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.05-\$1.30 per 100-pounds in eastern markets; 64¢-68¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan Round Whites \$1.15-\$1.25 in Cincinnati; 90¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-\$1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$  carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan Yellows \$1.10-\$1.40 in consuming centers; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$1.85 per stave barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$18-\$22 bulk per ton in eastern cities, sacked stock \$18-\$20 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 90¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York; 80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh \$1.10-\$1.50 in New York.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 7.82 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.13 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 7.80 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 7.92 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ -21 cents; S. Daisies, 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y. Americas, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ -20 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnér Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 cents; Standards, 30-32 cents; Firsts, 26-28 cents

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Vol. LXVII, No. 35

Section 1

November 18, 1937

GRANGE ON  
EXTENSION  
SERVICE

Delegates to the National Grange convention adopted unanimously yesterday a resolution favoring divorce of the Extension Service from any farm organization. "We believe," the resolution said, "that the Extension Service as well as any other governmental assistance should not be distributed to members of one organization in any different manner than to any other, but should be available to all farmers and farm organizations alike." Delegates said they objected to having the same individual acting as a representative of the government on one hand and the Farm Bureau Federation on the other. L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, said he thought that a majority, possibly 75 percent, of the delegates were members of the Farm Bureau Federation, so that the action could not be construed as an attack on that organization, but instead an expression of disapproval of a government-farm organization alliance. (A.P.)

U.S.-BRITISH  
TRADE PARLEY

"Announcement by Great Britain and the United States that they contemplate negotiations of a reciprocal trade agreement is expected momentarily as a result of a visit by Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador, to the State Department yesterday," says Bertram D. Kulen in the New York Times. "He went there for a conference with Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of the trade agreements program. While officials were close lipped as to the significance of the Ambassador's call, the accumulating evidence of recent days, with the discussion between the two governments reaching a most active stage both here and in London, lends support to the conclusion that a formal announcement is at hand. The agreement would cover the United Kingdom..."

PRESIDENT ON  
FARM PROGRAM

President Roosevelt carried his fight for adoption of his administration's farm program to the home of the "Father of His Country" yesterday. In a message to land grant college and university presidents at Mount Vernon, he declared that George Washington almost certainly would have approved government action to help farmers bring their operations into balance. The President said that although Washington could not have foreseen the many complex economic problems which in later years made government action necessary in aid of agriculture, "all the actions indicate that he would have supported farmers in programs of the type they have adopted." The message was read by Secretary Wallace. (New York Times.)

Rural Youth  
Problems

Bruce L. Melvin, Works Progress Administration, writing on "The Special Problems of Rural Youth" in The Annals (November) says in part: "There were approximately 660,000 more youth in the United States in 1935 than there were in 1930, but the trends in the number of rural and urban youth did not follow the same general pattern. The number of youth in the towns and cities probably dropped about 500,000 in the five-year period 1930 to 1935... During this period the number of youth in rural territory, however, probably increased by almost 1,150,000, of which close to 1,000,000 were on farms. The decline in the number of youth in the cities would have been about 200,000 more had there not been a net migration from the farms to the cities."

Molasses  
Highways

"Southern farmers spurred by the hope of using cotton in road building now have an additional reason for glee in reports from India that molasses roads are a success," says Robert D. Potter, of Science Service. "The prospect of finding another outlet for America's sugarcane crop is intriguing. India's molasses highway has been mentioned previously but American highway engineers have been sitting, with their fingers crossed, awaiting details of construction and some independent analysis of costs. Now the Department of Commerce has received reports from Madras, India. The cost of the molasses road on the Bangalore-Mysore highway is 304 rupees per mile which comes out to be about \$112 in current rates of exchange... Ten tons of molasses are used to a mile of highway. This is mixed with well slaked lime and charcoal powder in the ratio 4:2:1, respectively, by volume... Despite several heavy rains, the molasses appears not to wash out unduly. What the highway would do in a region of greater rainfall is problematical. It lies in terrain where the annual rainfall is only six inches..."

4-H Club  
Insurance

"A 4-H club idea which is giving members valuable additional experience in business and group cooperation, as well as eliminating a source of frequent discouragement, has been introduced by County Agent Chase Kearn in Franklin County, Idaho," says O. A. Fitzgerald in Country Gentleman (November). "It is a 4-H club insurance in which all members of the club contribute to a fund to protect the project of each individual. This year 20 Franklin County 4-H clubbers organized three beef clubs. In addition to signing notes at the bank to cover the cost of the calves, each clubber obligated himself for an additional five dollars per calf to remain in the bank as insurance. The boy who loses his calf through natural causes will be reimbursed not to exceed 70 percent of the cost of the calf. Should the investigating committee determine that the calf was lost through neglect or carelessness no settlement will be made. The amount each claimant will receive will depend on the number of clubbers who have claims."

## German Exports

Thanks mainly to increased purchases by the United States, Great Britain and the Balkan nations, Germany was able to boost her exports during October over the preceding month, establishing a high record for the period since Adolf Hitler came to power, says a Berlin wireless to the New York Times.

Senate, Nov. 16. Although the reorganization bill (S. 2970) was not actually before the Senate, Mr. Byrnes, Chairman of the Select Committee on Government Organization, discussed the subject-matter of the bill, particularly those provisions relating to the General Accounting Office. Debate began on a motion to consider the anti-lynching bill. Near the conclusion of the last session a motion had been agreed to for consideration of this bill immediately after disposing of the new farm bill. Since the farm bill is not yet ready for discussion, one group of Senators expressed a preference for immediate consideration of the reorganization bill while another group favors consideration of the anti-lynching bill. The Senate received a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture relative to a plan of crop insurance for fruits and vegetables, in response to S.Res. 108, agreed to during the last session. The letter was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Senate also received a supplemental report on agricultural income from the Federal Trade Commission. The House received this report November 15.

U.S.D.A. Farm Library "In its list of a thousand or more farmers' bulletins the U.S. Department of Agriculture offers the farmers of America the results of experiments and research that have cost millions of dollars," says an editorial in the Progressive Farmer (November). "Used by farmers, this knowledge can be worth many, many millions. If these bulletins cost \$1 every other month but were offered free in November, how this month's mails would be flooded with requests. But because these bulletins are free to us every month we often fail to get them any month. We have often said that to have the privilege of getting these bulletins as you need them is like owning a \$100 farm library in Washington ready for you to draw on as your needs require..."

Rural Health Knowledge K. E. Miller, Public Health Service, writes on "Safeguarding Rural Health" in Southern Agriculturist (November). The conclusion says: "The growth of public health knowledge and sentiment in rural communities has been slow. The first project that could be called a fulltime county health unit was initiated in 1911, when it began to be realized for the first time that the principles of public health which had proved so successful in the cities were applicable also to rural communities...The social security program has brought to the rural communities as a whole, instead of to a favored few, the hope of being able to secure reasonably adequate local health service somewhat on a par with that enjoyed by the urban population. During the next few years tremendous progress should be made in health conditions of rural communities."

Germicides Exhaustive tests by the Department of Bacteriology of the University of California have determined that iodine is the most efficient of nine leading germicides in the elimination of bacteria of both the pus and the typhus types. The experiments, by Dr. A. J. Salle, assistant professor of bacteriology, and his associates, covered an unusually wide range in the determination of the relative value of ten germicides. (Press.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 17 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-16.50; cows good 6.00-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.50-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.40-8.60; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.35-8.60; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.20-8.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.85-8.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.50; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 9.00-9.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\*Minneap. 108 7/8-111 7/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr. Minneap. 107 7/8-110 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -111 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ -100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ -103; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W. Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 70 7/8-73 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 54-55 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55; No. 3 Chi. 52 $\frac{1}{4}$ -55 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 White oats, Minneap. 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ -28 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 31-33; Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -32 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-79; No. 2 Minneap. 54-55; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 200-213.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.35 per 100 pound in eastern markets; 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-68¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Michigan Russet Rurals \$1.15 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢ f.o.b. Grand Rapids. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.17 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.15-\$1.50 in terminal markets; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. West Michigan Points. New York Danish type cabbage \$22-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked stock \$18-\$20 f.o.b. Rochester. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 50¢-90¢ per bushel basket in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 in the Middle West. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples 75¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York; McIntosh \$1.25-\$1.35.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 8 points from the previous close to 7.74 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.02 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 7.71 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 7.88 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 37 cents; 90 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents; S.Daisies, 19-20 cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -33 cents; Standards, 29-30 cents; Firsts, 26-28 cents.

Prepared by BAE

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 36

Section 1

November 19, 1937

FARM BILL  
PROGRESS

"Reports of progress yesterday by the two agriculture committees toward agreement on a farm bill caused a brighter outlook in the Congressional situation," says Turner Catledge in the New York Times. "Forecasts that a measure surely would be ready on Monday for the Senate or House, and possibly both, received support..."

GRANGE ON  
CROP CONTROL

The National Grange does not want American agriculture subjected to crop production control, the organization's seventy-first annual convention decided last night, but specifically named cotton and tobacco as possible exceptions. "Drastic curtailment of production or destruction of large quantities of food products in the United States," said a resolution adopted by the delegates, "will eventually result in bringing about a condition detrimental to the whole people..."

CIVIL SERVICE  
SYSTEM

Senate investigation of the administration of the Civil Service system by bureau chiefs was indicated yesterday simultaneously with a move to nullify the President's executive order placing first, second and third class postmasters in the merit system. Senator Ellender of Louisiana introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the Civil Service administration, and almost at once he was promised the support of Chairman Bulow, of the Civil Service Committee, and many other Senators. (Washington Post.)

ARGENTINE  
WHEAT EXPORTS

A Buenos Aires report by the Associated Press says the Argentine Government decreed last night that wheat and flour might be exported, since this year's harvest well exceeded the nation's internal needs. The decree repealed that of October 29, prohibiting such exports, when it was feared there might be a shortage.

OCEAN FREIGHT

A 10 percent increase in ocean freight rates from the United Kingdom to eastern Canada and United States ports, effective January 1, was announced yesterday by the Transatlantic Conference, according to a London report by the Associated Press.

Section 2

Game Management Department The Southern Planter (November) says editorially: "We commend the establishment of a game management department at the North Carolina State College to study problems of game restoration on Carolina farms and to train students at state college in this new and essential phase of farming. Nearly every farm has some waste land that should be put to work doing something. Such sites afford excellent cover for game. That is half the problem. The other half is feed, and a little attention by the farmer to this point will restock the place with valuable wildlife. Dr. I. N. Gabriclson's article in this issue, 'Game As a Cash Crop', tells what farmers in other states are doing to raise game crops and how they have been able to 'cash in' on them."

New Family Sized Farm After a round of seeing people at the state fairs this fall, 'the outstanding lesson of 1937' to Sam Guard is that 'the new agriculture will be based on the family sized farm, tended by the capable owner-operator himself. A smart farmer will handle 300 to 400 acres without any trouble. With the new machinery and a boy, he can plow, seed, cultivate and harvest from a half section. They're doing it, plenty of them. Does this mean that the average size of our Corn Belt farms is going to be doubled?' Visiting the home farm in Ohio the other day, we found our old neighbor, Orange Powell, who used to keep pretty busy on 100 acres, now farming 450 with his two boys and a set of machinery that included two tractors, truck and combine. It's a trend. (Country Home, November.)

Rotenone Articles Two articles in the November issue of the American Journal of Botany are "Rotenone-Yielding Plants of South America" by B. A. Krukoff and A. C. Smith; and "Wood Anatomy of Certain South American Rotenone-Yielding Plants" by A. J. Panshin.

O.S.C. Fur Farm Experiments "Fur farming in Oregon and elsewhere is 'coming of age' as a regular branch of the livestock industry and is developing the usual opportunities, pitfalls, successes, failures and scientific problems of other agricultural enterprises," says the American National Fur & Market Journal (November). "Convinced of this fact, the Oregon legislature included \$5,000 for use by the O.S.C. Experiment Station in establishing investigational work of direct service to the fur farming industry. 'Fur farming now represents a business of \$50,000,000 in the United States, where upwards of 3,000 fur farms are operated,' says R. E. Dimick, head of the department of fish, game and fur animal management at Oregon State College. 'Oregon has more than 300 fur farms, many of which are showing good financial returns while others are not. Fur farming in general, however, was about the only branch of the livestock industry to show profits throughout the depression!...'"

Indirect Taxes Indirect taxes make the total taxes of urban residents generally higher than those of farm dwellers of equal income, according to "Studies in Current Tax Problems" by Dr. Mabel Newcomer of Vassar College, which the Twentieth Century Fund will publish on November 22. (Press.)

Congress, Nov. 17 The Senate continued debate on the motion which provides for consideration of the antilynching bill. The time during which the House was in session was occupied by speeches, none of which dealt directly with agriculture. The House received the annual report of the National Bituminous Coal Commission for the fiscal year 1937 (H.Doc. 396); referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

"Farm Boy Number 1" The Southern Planter (November) says editorially: "As one reads Dr. Walter S. Newman's inspiring story of 'Farm Boy Number One', Robert Lee Bristow, Middlesex County, Virginia, in this issue, he cannot help but realize the opportunities that still exist for the American farm boy. Robert was selected from 143,000 students of vocational agriculture in the United States as the one who had accomplished most on the farm. At the age of 19, without guidance of mother or father, he had taken over an impoverished, debt-ridden farm, and with the technical knowledge of agriculture gained in the Saluda High School and his ingenuity, Robert has completely revolutionized the cropping system of the farm, improved the soil and buildings, and put the place on a paying basis...His neighbor, Amos Healy, received the second highest record in the nation. These boys live in Tidewater Virginia, the oldest agricultural section of America...The remarkable record of these two boys is a tribute to Dr. Newman and his corps of agricultural workers. It is a fine testimonial to the soundness of the sympathetic loans granted by the Resettlement Administration, the cash from which has set Robert Lee Bristow well on the way to successful farm life."

Sugarcane Breeding M. N. Beeler, author of "A Safer Cane?" in Capper's Farmer (November) reports that C. J. Franzke, agronomist of the South Dakota Experiment Station, and his associates, "have bred a cane which contains less hydrocyanic acid than Sudan grass...Last season Professor Franzke's assistants completed tests on prussic acid content at various stages of growth. At no time did the new cane show more than 0.12 percent. The lowest recorded for Sudan was 0.18. The new cane has not been named. It has been released to a number of farmers and vocational agricultural students under the designation No. 39-30-S...The new cane should be safer than ordinary varieties of cane. It should be safer for hay. It should be safer in case greens-hungry stock break into the field. There is another selection or strain coming along that contains a lower percentage of the poison than the one which has been released. And a third, if it proves out in other desirable characteristics, contains even less than the second. This makes three low hydrocyanic acid canes, lower than Sudan grass, produced within 7 years..."

Paper Exports Up 77 Percent Exports of paper and paper products from the United States during September reached a value of \$2,441,824, an increase of 6 percent over August and a gain of 77 percent over September 1936, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reports. (Press.)

## Section 3

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

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November 18--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-16.50; cows good 6.00-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.15-8.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.10-8.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.00-8.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.65-8.40. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.10; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 8.50-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 105 5/8-108 5/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 104 5/8-107 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 84 5/8-88 5/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 90 5/8-108 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 94-98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 97-101; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 95-95 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 68 5/8-71 5/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3, Chi. 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ -53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 7/8-28 3/8; K.C. 31-32 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ -32; St. Louis 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 2 good malting, Minneap. 74-79; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 196-209.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern markets; 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ -65 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites \$1.10-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.45-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ -75 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.15-\$1.40 per 50-pound sack in the East; \$1.03 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.15-\$1.40 in consuming centers; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Maryland, Virginia and Delaware sweet potatoes, Jersey type, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$23-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; \$18-\$21 f.o.b. Rochester. New York No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.15 and McIntosh \$1.15-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 7.71 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.03 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 7.68 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 7.85 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 38 cents; 91 Score, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents; S. Daisies, 19-20 cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of Fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -33 cents; Standards, 29-30 cents; Firsts, 26-28 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVII, No. 37

Section 1

November 22, 1937

FARM BILL  
REPORTED

Eleven Agriculture Committee Senators voted unanimously last midnight to report a general farm bill, thereby assuring the Senate of a start on the long-delayed special session program tomorrow if it desires to proceed. The Senators defied President Roosevelt's injunction to pay for the farm bill out of current revenue or find new funds. Instead, they wrote into the bill a general provision authorizing expenditure of such money as shall be needed to carry out the purposes of the act. This action admittedly was taken when the committee found that its cost would run from \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 above the \$500,000,000 to be spent under the soil conservation act. (Washington Post.)

TRADE PACT  
INDORSED

Indorsement of the Administration's reciprocal trade agreement program generally, and of the steps taken toward such agreements with Great Britain and Czechoslovakia specifically, was voiced by the National Peace Conference last night. The 41 organizations made their views known in a letter to Secretary of State Cordell Hull from Walter W. Van Kirk, director of the conference, composed of representatives of the 41 agencies. (Washington Post.)

RFC LOANS  
FOR COTTON

Jesse Jones, Reconstruction Finance Corporation chairman, said last night that "substantially more" than \$150,000,000 would be provided for price-bolstering loans to cotton farmers on the 1937 crop. When the loans were first announced in September, officials indicated that \$150,000,000 would be sufficient. But Jones said yesterday that it appears "substantially more than \$150,000,000 will be needed. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation will provide whatever amount may be necessary to complete the loan. (A.P.)

AGRICULTURAL  
SITUATION

The relative position of the farmer today is more favorable than that of many other groups, according to a review of the agricultural situation released Saturday by the Corn Belt dailies, a decline in the prices of farm commodities being relatively smaller than in many other goods. The farmers also have an abundance of feed as a result of the bountiful 1937 crops, which provides the basis for a good year. (New York Times.)

Farm Land  
Assessment

The Journal of Land & Public Utility Economics (November) contains a paper by R. R. Renne and H. H. Lord, "An Appraisal of Farm Land Assessments". They say in part: "Inequalities in assessment are attributable jointly to flaws in (1) the assessment system and its legal basis and (2) the administration of the law. The 1919 law placed the duty of assessing property, including farm lands, as well as the duty of having lands properly classified, in the hands of the counties...An accurate and uniform land classification requires the closely coordinated work of a staff of trained soil surveyors. The counties could not maintain such a staff individually nor could the work done by the different counties be uniform...It is recommended that these duties be shifted to the State Board of Equalization. Under this plan the state board would have in its employ a staff of trained soil surveyors who would make and keep a proper classification of all agricultural lands. It would also be the duty of the board to obtain the necessary land use and economic data with which to compute the productivity value of each parcel of land."

Plantation  
Crop Report

"Under the title "Plantation Crops", the Imperial (British) Economic Committee has issued a summary of figures of world production and trade in sugar, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, tobacco and rubber," says Food (London, November). "Figures are quoted to show that, as regards world exports during the period 1930-1936, cocoa alone among these crops has shown a steady and continuous expansion, even during the years of depression; sugar has not yet recovered to the figure of 1930, while in varying degrees exports of tea and coffee have been regulated..."

Farm Family  
Partnerships

"It is pleasing to note that on thousands of farms, the boys and girls have been taken in by their parents as partners in the farming operations," says an editorial in Southern Agriculturist (November). "Partnerships of farm families are readily adaptable to almost any condition. Frequently they begin with a 4-H Club or Future Farmer project. There are many cases on record where the boy or girl began with one cow or sow or a half dozen chickens and in a few years owned a profitable farm business or had paid for an education. Two main steps are necessary to make the farm partnership successful. First, start early so the child can grow up with and into the business. Second, be fair with the boy or girl partner and live squarely up to your agreement. The best way to anchor the youngster to the farm is through an early formed and faithfully executed partnership."

Airplane for  
Combine Jobs

"Ray Richardson and Fred Kennedy of Oberlin, Kansas, use an airplane to help locate threshing jobs for their 20-foot combine," says Country Home (November). "Watching the fields of ripening wheat from the air for a radius of 75 miles or more, they land their plane near a big field ready for harvest, make a deal, then fly back home to get the combine. Their contract price is \$1.50 an acre. They claim that the airplane enables them to spot the big fields easier and more accurately determine the stage of ripeness."

Congress, Nov. 18 The Senate continued debate on the motion which provides for consideration of the antilynching bill. The House agreed to a resolution (H.Res. 352) requesting the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish the House certain information regarding the sale of elixir of sulfanilamide. Items of particular interest in the appendix were: memorandum issued by State Department, "Contemplated Trade Agreement with United Kingdom," inserted by Senator Barkley; extension of remarks by Mr. Mills, "Our Agricultural Problem".

Blow Fly Repellant Nature (London, November 6), in an item on the prevention of myiasis, says that "in Great Britain the most promising recent dip (to repell blow flies) is W. Moore's oil emulsion dip containing paradichlorobenzene used by workers at Aberdeen under Prof. James Ritchie, but every new suggestion should be thoroughly tested. H. O. Monnig has been experimenting with some oils of common South African plants and shows that steam-distilled oil of Tagetes minima has strong repellent properties for blow flies and that it is suitable for use in a blow fly dressing. As larvicides, carbon tetrochloride and tetrachloroethylene were found to be effective against the maggots, but the latter had a harmful effect upon wounds. The materials were used as a dressing in an emulsion, the emulsifier which acted most satisfactorily being wool grease."

Congress, Nov. 19 During consideration of the motion to take up the antilynching bill, Mr. Pepper addressed the Senate at length, giving his views on the agricultural problem. The Senate and House recessed until Monday, November 22.

"Friend to Friend" In an illustrated item, "Friend to Friend," Kirk Fox, editor of Successful Farming, says: ""What farmers would do without the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges, experiment stations and extension service would be hard to say. A parallel might be drawn in the case of a coon-hunting friend who shoots a gun having an awful kick. This fellow is so used to the recoil that he braces himself accordingly. The other night he attempted to shoot across a deep hole in the creek. Bracing himself as usual for the kick, he was so out of balance when the gun missed fire that he fell in headfirst. This year the services upon which farmers have leaned so heavily celebrate three anniversaries: 75th for the U.S.D.A. and colleges; 50th for experiment stations. For the extension service this is the 23rd year. Gratefully acknowledge their accomplishments, we yet expect more of these services in the future because of greater need for them."

Electricity Utilization "A new service for farm people by the Rural Electrification Administration, known as the REA Utilization Division, has been established," says an editorial note in Agricultural Leaders' Digest (November). "George D. Munger, the director of the new service, which will cooperate with the county and state extension agents and specialists and with the vocational education leaders, explains this new service in an article in this issue."

## Section 3

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

- - -

November 19--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-16.50; cows good 6.00-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs; 160-200 lbs good and choice 8.00-8.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 8.00-8.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 7.75-8.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.50-8.20; slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.00; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 8.50-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 103 3/8-106 3/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr. Minneap. 102 3/8-105 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 82 7/8-86 7/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 88 7/8-106 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ -98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 96-98 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ -94; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 67 $\frac{3}{4}$ -70 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 54 $\frac{3}{4}$ -55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ -54; No. 3, Chi. 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ -53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ -27 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ -31 $\frac{5}{8}$ ; St. Louis 32; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 74-79; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 193-206.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-\$1.35 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -65¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.45-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1-\$1.50 per 50 pound sack in the East; \$1.03-\$1.17 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.10-\$1.50 in city markets; \$1.05-\$1.15 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 50¢-85¢ per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.10 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$23-\$24 bulk per ton in New York City; \$19-\$21 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 90¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points from the previous close to 7.74 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.02 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 7.69 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 7.91 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 37 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents; S. Daisies, 19-20 cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -34 cents; Standards, 29-30 cents; Firsts, 26-28 cents.

(Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 38

Section 1

November 23, 1937

**AGRICULTURAL  
LEGISLATION**

A general farm bill designed to carry out Secretary Wallace's ever-normal granary plan but bearing a striking resemblance to the invalidated agricultural adjustment act was brought before the Senate yesterday. Applying to wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and rice, the measure would provide a more complete federal control over the marketing and production of the five major crops than ever reported by the Senate Agriculture Committee. Agrarian experts predicted that unless provisions that would invoke marketing quotas at relatively low surplus levels were modified on the floor of the Senate or through the medium of the House bill, such controls would be imposed, at the discretion of Secretary Wallace, during the coming year if normal per acre yields prevailed. (New York Times.)

**WORLD TRADE  
VOLUME**

The volume of world trade was almost back to its 1929 level in June, for the first time, according to figures published by the League of Nation's monthly statistical bulletin yesterday, says a Geneva wireless to the New York Times. The gold value of this trade, however, remained only 47 percent of the 1929 total. In other words, the world is now exchanging, despite all trade barriers, about as much goods as at the height of prosperity, but is getting only half as much gold therewith. The volume of world trade never fell during the depression nearly as much as its value. With 100 representing the 1929 figure, the index in June reached 99.

**NEW YORK  
MILK PRICES**

A determined step toward raising milk prices for the farmers and lowering them for consumers was taken yesterday by representatives of organizations of producers and consumers in New York City. They established a joint committee with the purpose of forming a cooperative to eliminate the big distributors and act as the middleman in the distribution of milk. The joint group also laid plans for a combined attack on the legislative side of the milk question. (New York Times.)

**INDUSTRIAL  
EMPLOYMENT**

A decline in employment of about 145,000 workers in the manufacturing industries of the country during October, as compared with September, was partly offset by job gains in anthracite and bituminous coal mining and in retail trade, leaving a net decrease for October of 80,000, Secretary Perkins reported yesterday in a monthly survey. (Press.)

## Section 2

Canadian  
Trade Pact

Premier W. L. MacKenzie King has announced that negotiations were contemplated for a new trade agreement between Canada and the United States, says an Ottawa report by the Canadian Press. He said exploratory conversations had been in progress since August. The present trade agreement, concluded two years ago this month, is scheduled to run to the end of 1938. Whether the existing agreement would run its course, or be replaced by a new agreement before its normal expiration, was said to depend upon the progress made in negotiations. The Premier indicated that negotiations for a new agreement with the United States would have proceeded in any event regardless of proposed negotiations between the United States and the United Kingdom. It is assumed, however, that the conferences on both agreements will be closely allied and reach their conclusions at the same time.

Grassland  
Tracts Urged

The committee on the ecology of grasslands of the Division and Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council has passed the following resolution: "The division is deeply impressed with the desirability of acquiring tracts of natural grasslands in representative areas, in order to make possible long-time, uninterrupted studies of the factors affecting the development of vegetation on such lands. Provision for such studies is particularly urgent because one of our gravest national problems has arisen from lack of precise knowledge regarding the best uses and management of large areas of grasslands in the Great Plains region. Tracts of virgin lands, particularly, should be acquired immediately, while they are still available. The division therefore strongly urges that federal and state agencies cooperate as fully and vigorously as possible in this very important project." (Science, November 10.)

## La. Forestry

Official approval and accreditation of the department of forestry of the Louisiana State College of Agriculture as one of the highest ranking units in the United States for the teaching of forestry has been received from the Society of American Foresters, the official accrediting agency in forestry education, according to Dr. James M. Smith, president of the University. This recognition places the forestry work at L.S.U. on a par with the work offered by many of the older schools in the northern and western parts of the United States. (Southern Lumberman, November 15.)

Soil Profile  
Method

"Dr. Horace J. Harper, Oklahoma A. & M. College soils professor, has discovered a successful method of making soil profiles (four-foot cores of undisturbed earth) and of preparing microscopic slides of soil samples, making internal structures visible... The profiles are coated with lacquer and cemented to a shallow box with asphalt. The microscopic slide samples are lacquered, then ground smooth on one side and attached to a narrow strip of glass. The other side is then ground until the soil is the thickness of an ordinary sheet of paper. Harper is now working to learn if soils have definite pore space patterns..."

Civil Service Examinations      The Civil Service Commission announces the following unassembled examinations: principal specialist in maternal and child health, \$5,600, senior specialist in maternal and child health, \$4,600, specialist in maternal and child health, \$3,800, associate in maternal and child health, \$3,200 (optional branches, 1. pediatrics, 2. obstetrics, 3. orthopedics, 4. general (maternal and child health), 5. psychiatry for children), Children's Bureau; associate biochemist (syphilis research) \$3,200, Public Health Service. Applications must be on file not later than: (a) December 31, if received from the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming; (b) December 28, if received from states other than those in (a).

Soviet Science      "In the festivities that marked the twentieth anniversary of the revolution out of which the Soviet Union emerged, science received its due," says the New York Times editorially (November 21). "Lenin, Stalin, all leaders, determined to put research at the service of the government at the outset. A vast empire with undeveloped agricultural and mineral resources and few important industries had need of science and technology. Indeed, the successive Five Year Plans could not be carried out without the aid of physicists, chemists, biologists and engineers. Hence the 40,000 scientists employed in the various research institutes--2,179 in the 51 laboratories under the direction of the Academy of Sciences alone, 10,000 in 300 public health institutes, 2,000 in the control laboratories of factories. The development of science is as important as national defense in Soviet eyes. Certainly no other country has made science so pre-eminently a monopoly of the state. The Academy of Sciences, for example, is not merely a collection of aloof scholars who pursue their investigations oblivious of social consequences, but a body which is as much a part of the government as our Department of Agriculture..."

Commodity Exchanges      An increase of 51 percent in trading in grain futures on all contract markets in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, over the previous fiscal year was revealed in the annual report of the Commodity Exchange Administration, released for publication recently, says a press report. Trading in all grain futures amounted to 16,577,003,000 bushels, compared with 11,006,911,000 bushels during 1936. Trading in wheat futures amounted to 70 percent of all trading in grain futures while corn transactions amounted to 18 percent of the total. Eighty-eight percent of the total volume of trading in all grain and flaxseed futures, 14,631,387,-000 bushels, was transacted on the Chicago Board of Trade. Dr. J.W.T. Duvel, Chief of the Commodity Exchange Administration, stated that the futures trading under the jurisdiction of that administration approximated \$25,000,000,000 annually.

India-Japan Trade Pact      A London press report says the existing trade agreement between India and Japan, signed in July 1934, has been extended until March 1940. After the United States India is Japan's largest customer.

November 23, 1937.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 22 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-16.50; cows good 6.00-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 7.80-8.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 7.80-8.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 7.65-7.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.35-8.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.75-9.00; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 8.50-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 104 3/8-107 3/8; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 103 3/8-106 3/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 84-88; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 90-108; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 93-97 1/2; Chi. 96 1/2-99; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 68 1/2-71 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 53 1/4-55; No. 3, Chi. 52 1/2-55; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 7/8-28 1/8; K.C. 31 1/4-32 1/2; Chi. 31-31 1/2; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 79-81; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 73-79; No. 2 Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 192 1/2-205 1/2.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.05-1.30 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 62-65¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; 70-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.50 per 50 pound sack in the East; \$1.15 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.25-1.50 in city markets; \$1.10-1.20 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 40¢-\$1.00 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 95¢-\$1.10 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$23-24.00 bulk per ton in New York City; \$23-25.00 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples sold \$1.00-1.10 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged from the previous close at 7.81 cents. On the same day last year the price was 11.98 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 7.75 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange were unchanged at 7.95 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 38 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 37 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 36 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 1/2-20 cents; S. Daisies, 19-20 cents; Y. Americas, 19 1/2-20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnier Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 32 1/2-35 cents; Standards, 30-32 cents; Firsts, 26-28 cents.

Prepared by BAE

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LXVII, No. 39

Section 1

November 24, 1937

## AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION

American agriculture must establish its stability, Secretary Wallace declared yesterday, or again become the nation's "forgotten industry" and carry the country back to another depression. Addressing a group of Kansas wheat producers, he proposed this six-point program: (1) planning a wheat crop which would allow for an exportable surplus to give farmers their share of the world market; (2) establishing "acreage goals" in line with sound soil conservation and the needs of the domestic and foreign markets; (3) establishing the "ever-normal" granary to store reserve supplies against drought years; (4) crop insurance; (5) retiring submarginal farm land now contributing to surpluses; (6) price-adjustment payments to farmers financed by "tariff-equalizing" or processing taxes. (A.P.)

## CONSERVATION PLANNING

Stuart Chase, economist and writer on conservation, told a House committee yesterday that wasteful policies of the United States through the years had deprived some 10,000,000 Americans of their "resource base" in land, water or mineral deposits and given them nothing in exchange. He appeared before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, which opened hearings on the Administration's program of seven planning regions for conservation, flood control, reforestation, and, incidentally, power development. He favored passage of the measure introduced last June by Chairman Mansfield of the committee. (New York Times.)

## LOUISIANA

SUGAR HARVEST State and federal agencies joined hands at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, yesterday to provide 5,000 laborers for the cane fields in the Louisiana sugar bowl to speed harvesting of the \$6,000,000 standing crop. All buds on the standing cane have been killed by the recent freezes and sugar planters fear that warmer weather will cause the cane to rot and sour. Governor Leche, acting on an appeal for more field hands made by the American Sugar Cane League, issued a proclamation calling upon employers to release what labor they could for the emergency. He has offered the services of the National Guard in transporting the workers to the plantations and supervising the feeding of the men. (New York Times.)

River-Rail                    "Floating down the Mississippi, bound for Europe via New Orleans, is the first cargo of wheat to leave the Wheat Belt's only river-rail terminal--the municipally owned Kaw Point elevator at Kansas City, Kansas," says Business Week (November 20). "If this 20,000-bushel cargo is the forerunner of a new era in export wheat shipments, as proponents of inland waterways claim, the movement will necessarily be interrupted until next spring, since the Missouri River barge season closes November 26... Started in 1936 as the major part of a \$1,750,000 Public Works Administration waterfront development program, the new river-rail elevator was barely completed in time to get its share of this season's bumper crop. It has been leased for 30 years at an annual rental of \$52,500. While it is not the largest elevator in the Kansas City area, it is the only one equipped to transfer the grain from trucks or freight cars directly to barges... Because wheat can be moved from Kansas City to New Orleans for 15 cents per 100 pounds--just half the rail rate--those interested in waterways predict that next season will be a dandy, that is, if there is a 1938 wheat crop, and if there is enough water in the channel (Fort Peck Dam is supposed to take care of that) and if there is a foreign demand. This year about 500,000 bushels of wheat was shipped by river from Kansas City..."

One Variety                    This year more communities than ever before have Cotton Plan                    grown cotton under the one variety plan. And the Bureau of Plant Industry reports that if farmers over the Cotton Belt go ahead with the plans they have been making the past few months, next year will see many more communities organized to grow one variety cotton. C. B. Doyle of the bureau says the extension workers in Georgia, Alabama and other states have been called upon to explain the one variety community plan of cotton improvement to farmers in a great many communities. (Mid-South Cotton News, November.)

Names for                    "Calling attention to one phase of the economic value Rabbit Skin                    of wildlife in general, the American Wild Life Institute lists more than 60 common trade names under which rabbit and hare pelts find their way to the fur market," says Fur-Fish-Game editorially (December). "Beneath such high sounding names as Baltic White Fox, Chinchillette, Mendoza Beaver and Polar Seal, for instance, will be found a rabbit or hare skin. Baltic White Fox is nothing more than natural rabbit or natural White Hare. Chinchillette is chinchilla-dyed rabbit. When the pelt of the rabbit is sheared and beaver dyed, it becomes Mendoza Beaver and Polar Seal skin comes not from the polar branch of the family but is merely rabbit, dyed and treated to resemble the skin of a northern fish eater. Rabbit pelts, after different treatments and under various other trade names, reach the market in imitation fox, leopard, lion, tiger, mink, ermine, sable, mink, muskrat and squirrel..."

Wagons                        Ten million dollars worth of horse-drawn vehicles and wheelbarrows were manufactured in the United States last year, says J. E. Kaulfuss, Pennsylvania State College. (Science Service.)

Congress, Nov. 22 The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out with amendments the Pope-McGill farm bill (S. 2787) (Senate Rept. 1295). Messrs. Snell, Rayburn and Knutson, in the House, discussed briefly the trade agreements as they affect the farmers and referred particularly to a recent report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics giving information on imports and exports during 1937. Mr. Rayburn had inserted in the Record a letter from Secretary Hull to Senator Capper on this subject. Item of interest in the appendix: address by Assistant Secretary of State Sayre at State Convention of Wisconsin Farmers Union, "Agriculture and the Trade Agreements Program", inserted by Senator Duffy.

Rubber Tires for Tractors Rubber tires rapidly are supplanting steel wheels as original equipment on farm tractors. Statistics gathered by rubber companies indicate that between 50 and 60 percent of farm tractors sold this year are being equipped with rubber tires against only about 37 percent in 1936 and 5 percent in 1933, when use of tires on tractors was getting started. This doesn't mean much in unit sales, since it is estimated that only about 215,000 tractors will be produced this year against 173,000 in 1936, but the tires, particularly those on the drive wheels, are so large that pounds of rubber and cotton used mount up rapidly. The rubber companies also are finding a limited market for crawler tractors fitted with rubber tracks reinforced with steel cables placed longitudinally in the track. Tests have shown that such tracks afford savings of 20 to 60 percent in power and fuel, depending upon speed of operation, increase the speed at which such tractors can be moved, improve traction and reduce vibration, thus lowering maintenance costs. (Wall Street Journal, November 23.)

Commerce and Agriculture American Lumberman (November 20) commenting on the fact that the town of Cuero, Texas, with population a little less than 5,000, has its Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture, says: "This is a noteworthy recognition of the interwoven interests of 'town and country' in the average American community where agriculture is a leading factor in providing livelihood and profits for the inhabitants. Of course this mutual interest is pretty generally recognized by chambers of commerce and commercial clubs but the Texas chamber goes all the way, in having individual directors representing each of the following divisions; agriculture, good roads, rural relations, livestock and poultry..."

Community Cold Storage The Prairie Farmer (November 20) says editorially: "The story of community cold storage plants told in this issue (Farmers Warm to Cold Storage Plants) captures the imagination. Preservation of food has always been a big problem, and on the early frontier salt was almost worth its weight in gold. Drying, pickling and canning of meats, fruits and vegetables have helped to make out Middle West farmers the best-fed people in the world, but this cold storage plan adds something new. Quick freezing at a temperature 20 degrees below zero is so easy that it may become generally accepted instead of some of the more laborious methods now in use..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 23 - Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-16.25; cows good 6.00-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers, 500-1050 lbs, good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 7.80-8.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 7.80-8.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice 7.65-8.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.35-8.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.25; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 8.50-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 102-105; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 101-104; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ -86 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ -106 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ -97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99; No. 2 S.R. Wr. St. Louis 93; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 66-68; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 53; St. Louis 55; No. 3, Chi. 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ -55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 5/8-27 7/8; K.C. 31-32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 30-30 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 33; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 77-79; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 71-77; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 191 $\frac{1}{2}$ -204 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.00-1.30 per 100 pound sacks in eastern cities; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-1.55 carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.00-1.50 per 50 lb. sack in the East; \$1.10-1.20 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.30-1.50 in city markets; \$1.05-1.18 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes 40¢-\$1.00 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.10 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$25-26.00 bulk per ton in New York City; \$24-27.00 f.o.b. Rochester. New York U.S. No. 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greening apples sold \$1.00-1.10 per bushel basket in New York City; 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

The average price for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced nine points from the previous close to 7.90 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.98 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced nine points to 7.84 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced six points to 8.01 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 39 cents; 91 Score, 38 cents; 90 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents; S. Daisies, 19-20 cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnier Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 cents; Standards, 30-32 cents; Firsts, 26-28 cents.

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\*Prices basis ordinary Protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LXVII, No. 40

Section 1

November 26, 1937

**SULFANILAMIDE REPORT BY FDA** Crammed with dramatic details of the desperate drive to keep down the death toll, the first official report on the elixir of sulfanilamide which killed at least 73 men, women and children was submitted to Congress yesterday by the Department of Agriculture. The report recommends enactment of legislation to: license control of new drugs to insure that they will not be generally distributed until proved by laboratory and clinical tests to be safe for use; prohibit drugs which are dangerous when administered in accordance with the manufacturer's directions on the label; require that drug labels bear not only appropriate directions for use but warnings against probable misuse; prohibit secret remedies by compelling the manufacturer to reveal in full the composition of his product on the label. (Washington Post.)

**RAILROAD FREIGHT RATES** Describing their condition as "critical" because of increased costs and inadequate earnings, American railroads yesterday drew the lines in their major drive for a 15 percent horizontal increase in freight rates on all save five commodities. J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, headed a long array of witnesses announced by the association as prepared to appear before the Interstate Commerce Commission when hearings open Monday. An estimated \$508,000,000 additional revenue is the object of the requested freight increase plus a requested boost in eastern railroad passenger fares from 2 to 2 1/2 cents a mile. (Press.)

**FARM BILL REPORT** Conclusions of Senator Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma, that "the farm problem is a price problem" and that "the price level is too low" were incorporated in the Senate Agriculture Committee farm bill report made public yesterday. The committee directed that the theories of Thomas, Senate inflationist leader, on "the effect of money upon farm prices and farm income" be incorporated in the report. (Washington Post.)

**BRAZILIAN COFFEE** A Rio de Janeiro report to the New York Times says that by reducing the coffee export tax from 45 milreis to 12 milreis a bag and lifting exchange restrictions, Brazil has materially increased coffee exports.

## Rural Fire Losses

David J. Price, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, in an article in the Antigo (Miss.) Daily Journal (November 20) says in part: "The total fire loss in the United States of farm and rural communities mounts close to \$225,000,000 every year. Fires on farms cost more than \$100,000,000 annually. Fires in rural communities of 2,500 population and under add \$125,000,000 more to this amazing waste. Approximately 3,500 lives are the toll to humanity...The responsibility rests with the farmer himself. He must be his own fireman, fire chief and fire inspector. More than that, he must be his own building inspector and zoning officer. Studying his proper course in the fulfilling of these duties, he will find that he can reduce fire hazards on his property to a minimum. In this work, the National Fire Protection Association stands ready to help by providing information gained after long research...Community fire protection, comparatively new in rural districts, already has proved its worth and such organizations are increasing rapidly. However, it is still true that primary responsibility for fire on his farm rests on the farmer and his success or failure will depend on his care in providing proper equipment, along with the use of fire-resistant materials in buildings and on roofs wherever possible."

## Rural Hospital

"The opening of the North Mississippi Community Hospital at Tupelo, in October, gives the northeastern part of the state a modern, fireproof, well-equipped 50-bed hospital held in trust for the public, open to all qualified physicians and designed to serve the sick without discrimination," says Rural America (November). "This is the eighth such hospital to be built with the aid of the Commonwealth Fund of New York, which is now undertaking to provide one new hospital each year for a predominantly rural community which will agree to meet its share of costs and to run the institution in accordance with generally accepted standards. The ninth in the group is now under construction at Ada, Oklahoma, and the tenth has been awarded to the community in Provo, Utah...The fund furnishes plans, specifications and architectural supervision for the construction and not less than \$200,000 as a contribution toward capital costs. It advises in the organization of the hospital corporation... Communities needing a 50-bed hospital are required to raise from \$40,000 to \$60,000 for their share of the capital cost and must provide in addition a site and from \$10,000 to \$15,000 to meet the deficit of the first year's operation. Ownership and administrative responsibility are lodged in a local corporation, organized not for profit, which contracts with the fund to operate the hospital in agreement with specified standards..."

## Farm Loan Repayments

For the first time in several years farmers are now repaying the federal land banks more principal money than the amount of new loans, according to F. F. Hill, Deputy Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Repayments exceeded new loans by more than \$1,350,000 during September. In the first nine months of the year, loans paid in full and installments on principal aggregated \$49,313,000, only slightly less than the \$49,581,000 loaned during the same period. (FCA, No. 9-10.)

November 26, 1937

Congress, The Senate began debate on the farm bill (S. 2787).  
Nov. 23 The bill as reported from the committee was printed in  
the Record. (Mr. Wagner withdrew his motion for consid-  
eration of the antilynching bill so as to make way for the farm bill.)  
Mr. Culkin addressed the House regarding alleged monopoly in the dis-  
tribution of dairy products. Majority leader Rayburn stated that the  
House will be in session Friday to begin consideration of the farm bill  
if the Committee on Agriculture has the bill ready and desires debate  
to begin at that time. Items of particular interest in the appendix:  
address by Secretary Wallace on Farm and Home Hour, "National Wheat  
Program", inserted by Senator McGill; address by Postmaster General  
Farley before Iowa Democratic State Central Committee, "Politics and  
Agriculture," inserted by Senator Herring; address by Mr. Whittington  
before Mississippi Valley Association, "The Job Ahead in Flood Control."

Streamlined The Research Department of the Farm Equipment In-  
Farm Machinery stitute reports in Implement & Tractor (November 13)  
that "many new tractors are small units, designed for  
use on limited acreages, specializing in truck crops, purebred live-  
stock, poultry or other widely diversified operations. They also are  
being used by owners of larger farms as auxiliary power units for light-  
er jobs, such as planting, cultivating, haying and other tasks where  
the power requirements are too small to justify the use of larger trac-  
tors. They, and their accompanying equipment, are enabling the owners  
of small farms to produce their crops at costs as low as those of larger  
operators with their larger power units. At the 1937 fairs, farm visi-  
tors saw more different models of tractors than ever before. There  
were 2, 4 and 6 cylinder engines with all of the refinements of a mod-  
ern automobile engine. Some were equipped with Diesel engines designed  
to burn low cost fuel; others to burn other conventional tractor fuels  
including distillate, kerosene and regular gasoline. In the newer  
machines, temperature control and variable speed control attracted  
special interest..."

U.S.-Soviet Trade Trade relations between the United States and  
Russia have been improved and the volume of commerce  
moving in both directions has been increased in the  
last year, according to David A. Rosoff, chairman of the board of the  
Amtorg Trading Corporation. He says that in 1936 the Soviet Union  
placed orders with American concerns to the amount of \$31,725,000, and  
that orders placed here this year greatly exceeded that total. Mr.  
Rosoff said that Russia was anxious to develop her share of world trade,  
despite her ambition to be self sufficient in time of emergency. (Press.)

Tularemia Warning With the hunting season already under way, the  
District of Columbia health department has issued warn-  
ings to housewives and hunters who handle rabbits to  
guard against tularemia (rabbit fever). Health Officer George C. Ruh-  
land said: "If the person has an open cut or sore or even a scratch  
on the hands, this special infection may enter there from the blood,  
skin, fur or any part of a rabbit." Eight cases were reported to the  
Health Department last February. (Washington Post.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

November 24--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-16.00; cows good 600-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 7.75-11.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 7.85-8.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 7.85-8.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 7.65-8.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 7.35-8.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice, 90 lbs down 8.25-9.35; feeding lambs, range stock, good and choice 8.50-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 101-104; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 100-103; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 83 1/8-87 1/8; No. 1 Hard Amber Durum, Duluth, 89 1/8-107 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 92-97; Chi. 94 $\frac{3}{4}$ -97 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 92; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 65 1/8-68 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 53 $\frac{3}{4}$ -55; St. Louis 55; No. 3, Chi. 53-54 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 31-31 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 30-30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 malting barley, Minneap. 76-78; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 70-76; No. 2, Minneap. 53-54; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 193-206.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes \$1.00-\$1.35 per 100 pound sack in eastern markets; 60-65¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions \$1.10-\$1.35 per 50 lbs sack in the East; \$1.00-\$1.18 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock \$1.40-\$1.50 in a few city markets. \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. Grand Rapids. East Shore Maryland and Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged 40¢-\$1.10 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1.10 in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$25-\$26 bulk per ton in New York City; \$23-\$25 f.o.b. Rochester. New York, U.S. No. 1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, Rhode Island Greenings sold \$1-\$1.10 per bushel basket in New York City.

The average prices for Middling 7/8 inch spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 7.91 cents per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.06 cents. December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 7.89 cents and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 8.04 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 36 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents; S.Daisies, 19-20 cents; Y.Americas, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ -20 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 cents; Standards, 30-32 cents; Firsts, 26-28 cents. (Prepared by BAE).

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.